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SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE MEN WHO HOLD OFFICE IN THE STATE.

A GOVERNOR, CONGRESSMEN, AND POLICE JUSTICES ALL CHARGED WITH CRIME—A NEGRO CORONER WHO THINKS HE CAN ESCAPE JUSTICE BECAUSE HE IS A REPUBLICAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, June 10, 1874.

It can very safely be said that South Carolina has more criminals in office than any other State in the Union. From the official records of the Prosecuting Attorneys of the different circuits it will be seen that one-third of the number of persons holding minor positions have been indicted for some offense committed during their terms of office, and a much larger proportion is charged with crimes of various kinds prior to their election or appointment. Charleston County is perhaps worse in this particular than any other portion of the State. From the highest to the lowest State officer in the district nearly all have been charged with, and many of them convicted of, one or more offenses.

A MODEL CONGRESSMAN.

One of the most startling stories of fraud and corruption is to be found in the case of Richard H. Cain, the colored Congressman at Large from South Carolina. Cain's history, as told by Major Buttz, the State Solicitor for the circuit, is as follows. Soon after the war he came here as a minister of the gospel and for some time, preached to various colored congregations. Having been charged with several petty offenses, he fell into disfavor among the religious portion of the negro community, and was compelled to leave the church. He then went into politics, succeeded in being elected to the Legislature, and served during the first two years of Gov. Scott's administration. When his time was up in the Legislature he turned lobbyist, and followed that calling with marked success during one session. On the adjournment of the Legislature he returned to Charleston and began speculating very extensively in land. At this time he entered into a written contract for the purchase of a tract of 2,000 acres some ten miles from the city. The first payment on this was to have been made six months after the contract, until which time Cain was not to take possession. Notwithstanding this agreement, however, and not having a deed for the land, or paying a dollar of the purchase-money, he caused the estate to be divided up into small lots of from two to ten acres each, and sold them to colored people who had saved a little money. He stated that he intended to establish a town, and that it was to be called Lincolnville. The negroes who purchased the land commenced clearing it, and some of them put up small houses. In less than a year, however, Cain not complying with the conditions of the contract he had entered into, the real owners of the property took possession and caused the poor people he had victimized to be ejected. In this way some twenty-five families were deprived of homes. These people made various complaints to the authorities, but as Cain was high in the favor of the State Government, none of the minor officials could be induced to prosecute him.

INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPTS TO BRING HIM TO JUSTICE.

At the election in November, 1872, Cain was elected as Congressman at Large, running on the same ticket with Gov. Moses. At the same election Major Buttz was chosen State Solicitor or Prosecuting Attorney. He had not been long in office when complaints of fraud and swindling against Cain were made to him by different persons. Finding that these complaints were well founded, he prepared charges against the newly-elected Congressman, and upon these the Grand Jury at the next term of the court found true bills for cheating and swindling, and for obtaining money under false pretenses. Bench warrants were issued and Cain was arrested. No sooner had he been taken into custody, however, than every kind of political influence was brought to bear upon the Solicitor to induce him to abandon the prosecution. Finding that the prosecuting officer was determined to bring the case to trial, Mr. D. T. Corbin, the present United States District Attorney, was employed to defend Cain, and an effort was made to have the indictment quashed. This was unsuccessful, but the defendants managed to have their case put over until the next term of the court. At that time R. B. Elliott, the negro Congressman from the Columbia District, appeared as one of Cain's counsel, and knowing that the evidence against his client was strong he prevailed upon Buttz to enter a *nolle pros.* on condition that the money out of which the poor negroes had been defrauded should be refunded. A portion of this money was paid by Cain, but as yet he has not paid the costs of the suit.

HIS ATTEMPT TO REVENGE HIMSELF ON A COLORED PREACHER.

Soon after the termination of the above case, "the parson Congressman," as he is called here, had a difficulty with a colored preacher named Wesely, whom he charged with grand larceny and other crimes. Before the Police Justice it was clearly established that Cain had caused the arrest out of malice, Wesely having denounced him in church as "no child of Heaven, and not fit to be a brother of the Church." Wesely was therefore honorably discharged. At the following term of the court, Wesely went before the Grand Jury and caused Cain to be indicted for willful perjury, and, at the same time, he was indicted for libel by a colored shoemaker named Paris. Bench warrants were again issued on these indictments, and Cain gave bail for his appearance. A day was fixed for the trial, but in the meantime the accused, who had been made a Presiding Elder of the Church, left the city to attend a Conference meeting, and, when his case was called, did not put in an appearance. The Solicitor then made an effort to have his bail declared forfeited, but the court refused to issue the order. At the last January term of the court the case was again called, and Cain failed to appear, his counsel stating that his Congressional duties were so great that he could not possibly leave the national capital for so small a matter as to be tried for perjury. Upon this the Solicitor again demanded that the bail bonds be declared forfeited, and bench warrants again issued for Cain; but on the interference of a number of prominent politicians, the court refused to do so, and the case went over. At the present term, which commenced last Monday, Cain was again called, and once more failed to appear, his counsel stating that he was compelled to be in Washington to support the Civil Rights bill. The Solicitor replied indignantly that he had been for upward of a year engaged in the effort to bring Mr. Cain to trial, but had always been thwarted by political influence, and further stated that in his opinion it was an outrage to allow a man charged with such crimes to sit in Congress, making laws, not alone for his district in South Carolina, but for the whole country. He then insisted that Cain's counsel should be compelled to show cause why his bail should not be forfeited, and the motion was granted. Thus the case stands. Mr. Cain is a candidate for re-election, and as many of the negroes have been made to believe that he is being persecuted on account of his color, it is very probable that he will be successful.

CHARGES AGAINST OTHER OFFICIALS.

Among the other officials indicted in this county for various offenses is Aaron Logan, a colored man, elected on the ticket with Moses to the important position of County Coroner. Soon after entering office Mr. Logan decided in his own mind that he had the right to ignore the Sheriff and regular constables, and that he could, contrary to law, appoint constables of his own to execute writs and summon Coroner's juries. A jury of inquest in this State consists of fourteen men, and the constable who calls them is entitled to a fee of $3 therefor. Logan, however, when he wanted a jury, appointed fourteen constables, giving each of them the fee of $3. Solicitor Buttz says that he informed Logan that he was violating the law. This, however, had no effect, and the Coroner was at length indicted by the Grand Jury for this and other acts of official misconduct. Just before the trial he went to Buttz and was greatly astonished on learning that he was to be prosecuted. In common with most other negroes he believed that because he was a Republican the Solicitor, who is of the same party, would not bring him to trial. Finding that he was mistaken he assembled a number of the disorderly negroes of the city and caused them to follow Buttz to his house, insulting and threatening him on the way, and he was only saved from personal violence by two policemen who accompanied him. Logan was afterward convicted, but the Judge merely fined him $10 and dismissed the case.

Another startling tale of official misconduct, implicating a number of County Commissioners, (a most important office in South Carolina,) and the present Mayor of Charleston, is told by Solicitor Buttz. It appears that various charges of malfeasance in office had been brought against the Commissioners, who are intrusted among other things with the disbursement of all county funds. Buttz, knowing of this, requested the court to direct the Grand Jury to examine the books and papers of the officers named. This was done, but as the foreman and most of the jury were ignorant negroes who could not read, the Solicitor was instructed to go with them and point out any irregularities he could detect. Upon arriving at the office of the Commissioners the party was at first refused admittance, but on threatening to break down the doors they were allowed to enter, Buttz going with them. After a moment's conversation the Solicitor was proceeding to assist the jury in the examination of the books of the office, when Mr. Cunningham, the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, and present Mayor of the city, became enraged, and seizing Buttz by the neck dragged him to the open window, and was about to throw him to the pavement, forty feet below, when he was overpowered by a number of jurymen, who interfered and rescued the unfortunate Solicitor. As soon as the fight was over the jury returned to their rooms, and at once presented an indictment against Cunningham for assault and battery with intent to kill, on which charge, however, he has never been brought to trial. Many persons claim that Buttz is afraid to prosecute in this case. The Solicitor says that he does not do so because he might lay himself open to the charge of malice. In addition to the above examples, which are only brought forward as illustrations of the character of the men holding office in this State, the mail is constantly bringing intelligence of the commission of fresh crimes by State and county officials.

The following carefully prepared table will show the number of persons holding position in South Carolina who have been presented, indicted, or convicted of crime while in office during the past *three months:*

	Presented.	Indicted.	Convicted.	Total.
Governor	0	1	0	1
County Treasurers	1	1	1	3
County Sheriffs	2	0	0	2
County Commissioners	10	8	6	24
School Commissioners	1	0	0	1
Police Justices	1	0	0	1
Total of all officials				32

It will be remembered that the above table shows only such officials as have been charged with crime since accepting and while in office. Of the crimes charged to office-holders before their election or appointment no mention is made.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

Post office changes for the week ending June 13, 1874:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—L. C. Bridgham, Beddington, Washington County, Me.; Horatio Gates, Lincoln Centre, Penobscot County, Me.; Edward S. Fernald, Boylston Station, Norfolk County, Mass.; Edwin A. Collamore, North Pembroke, Plymouth County, Mass.; Geo. L. Finney, Westville, New-Haven County, Conn.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Joseph Candedo, Hecla Works, Oneida County; Albert H. King, North Chili, Monroe County.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster Appointed—William C. Manahan, Monmouth Beach, Monmouth County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmaster Appointed—Joseph Maxwell, Blossburg, Tioga County; Wm. M. Boyer, Chapman, Snyder County; Ann R. French, Chatham Valley, Tioga County; Joseph A. Long, Delpsburg, Northampton County; George Sever, Parton, Dauphin County.

Delaware—Postmaster Appointed—Miss Ellie O. Parkhurst, Dogsborough, Sussex County.

Maryland — Established — Sunny Brook, Baltimore County, Isaac King, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Joseph J. Haynor, Parsonsburg, Wicomico County. Mrs. Mary E. Fooks, Pittsville, Wicomico County.

THE CONFLICT OF CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITY AT SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, June 13.—No demand has yet been made by the city authorities of the military for the surrender to them of the soldier taken forcibly from the jail by military order, although it is stated he would be delivered if application was made.

A NEW RAILROAD FROM SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, June 13.—A company has been incorporated here to build a railroad from Salt Lake to Coalville, thirty-five miles, which would give a more direct communication with the Union Pacific Railroad, through five mining districts and coal fields.

THE OREGON ELECTIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, this evening, gives the following result of the State election: The entire Democratic State ticket is elected. The Senate stands 11 Republicans, 9 Democrats, 10 Independents; House, 16 Republicans, 22 Democrats, 22 Independents.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The temperance crusade is becoming active, and a bill has been introduced in the Assembly to prohibit the sale or manufacture of intoxicating drinks. The Free Liquor bill had been signally defeated. The Eight and Nine Hour bill is employing the attention of the Assembly.

WASHINGTON.

THE HOSTILITY TO CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

PROGRESS OF THE BUTLERIZING PROCESS—THE CURRENCY — REDISTRIBUTION — OMAHA OR COUNCIL BLUFFS AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The House adjourned on Saturday with the amendments in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill relative to civil service reform unfinished. From the action already taken and the motions pending, it would seem probable that civil service legislation, so far as the House can determine it, will repeal the law under which the commission was appointed, will cover the unexpended balance of the amount appropriated to carry out that act into the Treasury, and will possibly adopt the proposition of Gen. Butler: "That in the bureaus and in all the departments at Washington, whenever there shall be a number of applicants for employment therein, a soldier or sailor who fought in the line of duty in the war, a soldier's or sailor's widow, wife, daughter, and mother, respectively, being such applicants, shall have preference in employment suited to each respectively, and the same rule shall be observed whenever discharges shall take place in the several departments and bureaus by reason of diminution of force therein respectively; provided, that two of the relations above stated, either by blood or marrirge, shall not have employment in any of said departments or bureaus at the same time." Mr. Kellogg's suggestion that after the words "wife, daughter, and mother," there should be added "aunts and cousins in the first, second, third, and fourth degrees," will probably not be agreed to. There is one advantage in the attempt made by Gen. Butler to attach to the bill positive legislation against the reform system, and that is, it will enable the friends of civil service reform to put the House on record by an yea and nay vote. If Butler's attempt had been confined to defeating the appropriation of $25,000 there could have been no roll call on the vote; but if the amendments proposed are adopted in committee a vote can be demanded after the bill passes into the House, and the country will have an opportunity to know exactly who it is that favors the bestowal of public offices as political bribes. It is rumored as one of the curious incidents attending the civil service discussion that the granger conventions in Indiana and Illinois have adopted resolutions favorable to the system which the House is trying to destroy.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The new Conference Committee on the Currency will meet to-morrow. There have yet been only informal interchanges of views among some of the members, and none of them can tell what action will probably be taken. It is likely that the committee will go entirely outside of anything which either House has agreed to during the discussion, and a redistribution bill to withdraw bank notes from the States that have more than their proportion, to be given to those States having a deficiency, is the most probable result of the committee's labors. Whatever is to be done must be done quickly, and a report on Tuesday or Wednesday will be urged by some of the members.

THE UNION PACIFIC TERMINUS.

Mr. Allison and several other Senators are making a serious attempt to have passed in the Senate a bill which will compel the Union Pacific Railroad to run its trains across the Missouri River to the Iowa side, so that the double and very annoying transfer which passengers are obliged to make at Omaha may be avoided. There enters into this dispute the old question whether the terminus of the road should be Omaha or Council Bluffs, a question which very few except the delegations of the States immediately concerned care anything about. But there is an evident intention in Congress to provide in some way a remedy for the inconvenience which travelers over the Missouri River suffer on account of the quarrel about the terminus of the Union Pacific Road.

SECRETARY BRISTOW.

Gen. Bristow on Saturday received favorable Democratic indorsement in the debate on the motion to stop work on the new War and Navy Department building. Mr. Beck had made some charges against the late Secretary Richardson, in response to this interrogatory from Mr. Kellogg: "Are you satisfied with the present Secretary?" Mr. Beck said that he was, and that the country now has a Secretary who is honest, competent, and efficient, a man who had a will, and who would exercise it. He believed the late Secretary to be honest, but inefficient. The amendment proposing to stop this work was rejected.

FUNDS FOR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Merriam the House has attached to the Sundry Civil bill an amendment which compels the drawing of all funds appropriated for charitable institutions directly from the Treasury of the United States. Congress has already been obliged this Winter to appropriate $40,000 or $50,000 to make good deficiencies on account of such funds, by reason of the money having been drawn in gross amount from the Treasury and deposited in banks outside to be checked out. This amendment will put an end to any deficiencies for such reasons as that.

THE TRANSPORTATION ROUTE SURVEYS.

Just before the adjournment of the Senate on Saturday Mr. Windom had taken up the resolution from the Transportation Committee, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report amendments to the River and Harbor bill for the survey of the routes from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic seaboard, recommended by the Transportation Committee. No action was taken upon it before a motion to adjourn prevailed. The resolution will be in order to-morrow, but is liable to be set aside for almost any other subject the Senate may at the moment be inclined to consider.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The District Investigation Committee met this morning to consider the draft of a report which had been prepared by a subcommittee. The committee has been together about twelve hours continuously, having meals served in their room. All the members are present except Mr. Hubbell, whose views are known to the other members. No report will be ready to submit to-morrow, though it is thought that it may be complete by Tuesday. On most subjects embraced in the report the committee is harmonious, but with respect to a few matters there has arisen a very wide difference, and a unanimous report is somewhat doubtful, though there is yet a possibility of such agreement as will prevent two reports from being made.

It seems to be very doubtful whether the Little Tariff bill, so-called, will be favorably reported from the Senate Finance Committee, and if it is not, of course, no action can be reached upon it at this session.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

The bill for the relief of the Northern Pacific Railroad, will slumber in the room of the Committee on Pacific Railroads until the next session, as its friends will now take no action concerning it. The Texas Pacific Railroad Company, after consultation with those immediately interested, did not present their proposition, asking the Government to guarantee the interest on their bonds for constructing the road from Fort Worth to San Diego. They thought there would be a better prospect of success next Winter, than during the present session. It is said that the road from Fort Worth will be completed the coming Fall.

APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED.

The following general Appropriation bills have become laws: The Army, the Navy, the Fortification, the Military Academy, and the Consular and Diplomatic. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, the Indian bill, the Deficiency bill, and the Pension bill are either in conference or are pending on amendments. They could all be disposed of in a day or two. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill will probably reach the Senate from the House on Monday. The Pension bill is pending on one small amendment, having passed both Houses. The River and Harbor bill has been reported to the Senate, with amendments. The Post Office Appropriation bill has yet to be acted on by the Senate. The Committee on Transportation to the Seaboard will not recommend the passage of the St. Philip Canal bill, but propose instead that the President be authorized to appoint a Board of Engineers—two from the army, two from the coast survey, and three from civil life—to make a thorough survey and examination of both the canal and Jetty plan of improvement and report to Congress. Fifty thousand dollars are to be appropriated for that purpose.

THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Thomas H. Cree, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners during the past three years, has resigned. Hon. Thomas O. Jones, of Ohio, a member of the same board, has also tendered his resignation. As the President and Secretary of the board and the members of all the committees have resigned, it is probable that the clause in the Indian Appropriation bill continuing the board and making an appropriation for its expenses, will be stricken out by the Conference Committee. Senator Ingalls, of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, has introduced a resolution to abolish the board.

COOLIE LABOR ON GOVERNMENT WORKS.

Representative Luttrell, of California, having received a telegram from California stating that the contractor for constructing the dry-dock at Mare Island Navy-yard has employed a force of Chinese laborers, will offer a resolution for adoption by the House of Representatives directing the Secretary of the Navy to put a stop to such employment of coolie labor on Government work.

A RUSH OF VISITORS AND APPLICANTS.

Hundreds of visitors are now here on business with Congress, interested either in public measures or in bills for the relief of individuals. They are daily to be found at the doors of the two Houses and in the ante-rooms. Members are all the time being called out in response to their cards, while not a few receive importunate visitors at their residences.

THE COMMITTEES.

Owing to the approach of the end of the session, the standing committees will be no further called upon for reports. The Committees on Appropriations and of Ways and Means can report for reference, but a suspension of the rules is necessary for action on their bills. The Committees on Printing and Enrolled Bills are privileged to report at any time, as are also committees of conference.

AUSTRALASIA.

THE COLONIAL MAILS—A WRECKED CREW TRAVEL SEVEN HUNDRED MILES IN AN OPEN BOAT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 14.—The Sydney *Herald* of May 9, says the rival mail established by the colony does not compare so unfavorably with the delivery of our mail here per Peninsula and Oriental steamer, though the time of transmission between England and San Francisco invariably exceeds what it ought to be. When this is remedied by the London Post Office authorities, and steamers built specially for the Trans-Pacific Line are running, the latter is expected to prove as successful as a mail route as it is for passengers.

The Inter-colonial Exhibition, which closed recently, was in some features the most successful ever had here. The improvement in the stock exhibition was very marked from New-Zealand.

A dead-lock exists in the Colonial Legislature on the question of the Educational bill.

The ship Durham has been wrecked on Variety Island. The Captain and crew made their way to Papeiti, a distance of 700 miles, in an open boat.

The census returns, most of which are now in, show a large increase in the population of the Colony.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 15—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high, with light or gentle winds and generally clear weather, and low temperature in the districts on the Atlantic coasts and in the lower lake region. The cloudiness has increased in the Mississippi Valley, and from the Gulf northward to the upper lake region, with a slight rise of temperature and less pressure. Easterly and southerly winds and rain are reported from the Gulf coast, the upper lake region, and the North-west.

The Missouri River has risen at Leavenworth, Lexington, and Booneville. The Mississippi has risen at Cairo and fallen at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, generally clear weather and westerly to southerly winds will prevail, with slight change of temperature and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

For the Middle States and the eastern portion of the lower lake region, generally clear weather, south-west to south-east winds, a slight rise of temperature, and slowly falling barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	57°	56°	3:30 P. M.	74°	76°
6 A. M.	56°	59°	6 P. M.	72°	72°
9 A. M.	59°	64°	9 P. M.	64°	66°
12 M.	68°	69°	12 P. M.	62°	62°

Average temperature yesterday.....65½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....64°

THE CONSTELLATION AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 14.—The frigate Constellation, Commander K. R. Breese, having on board the midshipmen from the Naval Academy, arrived here this morning. She will cruise along the North Atlantic coast during the Summer, making her head-quarters at New-London, Conn.

BASE-BALL.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 14.—In a game of base-ball played yesterday between the Nightingales, of this city, and a nine from Gen. Russell's Institute, the ninth inning resulted in a tie. The nines were compelled to play seventeen innings before the game was decided, the score standing 10 to 8, as follows:

Nightingales	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—10
Russells	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	— 8

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 14.—Commencement week at the Elmira Female College was begun by the Baccalaureate sermon of the President, Rev. Dr. A. W. Cowles, this evening.

DEATH BY GAS IN A COAL MINE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 14.—Yesterday at the Franklin mines Michael Gilroy, a boy, was suffocated by gas, and a man named McMahon was overcome and will probably die. Commiskey, another boy, saved his life by running into a dog-hole.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILL OF THE LEFT CENTRE.

PARIS, June 14.—The Constitutional bill prepared by the Left Centre will be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow, and "urgency" will be demanded for it. Whether an alliance has been effected between the Left and Right Centres cannot be known until the bill reaches a vote. The Moderate Left will support the motion for urgency, notwithstanding its antipathy to recognition of the Assembly's constituent power, because it desires to secure some defense for the Republic against the Bonapartists.

THE CLEMENCEAU AND CASSAGNAC CHALLENGE—SUPPRESSION OF AGITATION IN THE BARRACKS.

PARIS, June 14.—Anxiety in regard to the result of to-morrow's sitting of the Assembly pervades all classes.

M. Clemenceau has again challenged M. De Cassagnac for insinuating that he was a coward and had acted dishonorably, and proposes a duel between ten Republican and ten Bonapartist Deputies. M. De Cassagnac replies contemptuously that he will fight nobody but Gambetta, and that the Bonapartist Deputies cannot accept the challenge.

The Government has taken vigorous steps for the suppression of both Bonapartist and Radical agitations in the barracks.

The Police have closed the Café de l'Opera, on the Boulevard Haussmann, because it was a rendezvous for the Bonapartists.

THE PROBABLE VOTE TO-DAY ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILL.

LONDON, June 15—6 A. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the vote in the Assembly for and against the Left Centre's Constitutional bill to-day will be almost equal in number. Fifty or sixty members of the Right Centre are undecided. If the rumor that these Deputies will abstain from voting is true, the Left Centre will probably be successful.

The proposed bill has three articles.

The first provides that the Government shall consist of a Senate and Chamber of Representatives, and President of the Republic.

The second confirms Marshal MacMahon's Presidency until 1880.

The third provides for the partial or total revision of the Constitution, by such Constitutional bills as may be hereafter submitted.

THE DEFEAT OF THE ORLEANIST PRINCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 1, 1874.

I feel bound to speak of the "grave incident" of Saturday, which was looked for with so much interest. I have remarked in a previous letter that the party defeated in the late crisis was that of the Orleanist Princes. But the Orleanists would not give up or acknowledge that they were beaten. It is true, beyond question, that the vote of the 16th of May was mainly aimed at one Minister—the Duc De Broglie—and, seizing upon this fact, the Orleanists made the most of it. M. De Broglie himself conducted the battle; M. Depeyre was pushed forward, and M. Bérenger spoke for the Left Centre. A very nice little plan had been concocted. M. Depeyre was to assert that the vote of the 16th was purely personal to M. De Broglie, and to say that it was to be supposed that the Assembly would not give up the project of voting a constitution for the Septennate. M. Bérenger was to follow, to say that of course this was the understanding of the Left Centre, and to urge the immediate debate upon the Electoral law. This was to give an idea that a treaty had been signed between the two Centres, which idea might frighten the timid into the belief that a majority had been found. This programme was carried out, and M. Bérenger spoke as seriously as if he believed every word he was saying. But when it came to a vote this plan was ruined in a moment, for once more the Assembly gave sixty-four votes against the Orleanist constitutional laws, and against all idea of constituting in any sense. The Orleanist Party is paid to kill, and this second blow may not finish it, but one more of this kind will surely prove a death-blow. The curious point about this debate was that the Ministers took no part whatever in the affray, and sat quietly upon their benches as if in no wise interested parties. This looks as if the Marshal was really trying to get our system—that is, a cabinet above party quarrels—in place of the parliamentary system of ministerial responsibility to the legislative branch of the Government. I have sometimes thought that we should have ministerial responsibility in our country; but very recent observations in France have convinced me that the fathers of the Republic knew very well what they were about when they adopted the present system.

THE FRENCH TURF.

THE PARIS GRAND PRIZE WON BY AN ENGLISH COLT.

PARIS, June 14.—The great international race for the grand prize of Paris was run to-day, and was won by the English colt Trent. The weather was fine, the attendance immense, and the contest most exciting.

SUMMARY.

Grand Prize of Paris of 100,000 francs in specie given, half by the City of Paris and half by the five great railway companies; for entire colts and fillies, foaled in 1871, of every description and country; added to a sweepstakes of 1,000 francs each; the second to receive 10,000 francs, and the third 5,000 francs out of the stakes; weights for colts, 121 pounds, and for fillies, 118 pounds; distance about one mile and seven furlongs; 210 subscribers.

Mr. W. R. Marshall's br. c. Trent, by Bromielaw, out of the Mersey, by Newminster	1
M. Ed. Fould's ch. f. Saltarelle, by Vertugadin, out of Slap-Dash	2
Mr. Crowther Harrison's ch. c. Tomahawk, by Thomanby, out of Bathilde, by Stockwell	3
Baron De Rothschild's b. c. Biéville, by West Australian, Isle de France	4

Fourteen ran. The betting at the start was 4 to 1 against Trent, 6 to 1 against Saltarelle, and 7 to 1 against Tomahawk and Biéville.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ELECTION OF A CONSERVATIVE IN WIGTON.

LONDON, June 14.—Mr. Stewart, Conservative, has been returned to the House of Commons from Wigton District.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS RETREATING FROM ESTELLA.

LONDON, June 14.—It is rumored that the Carlists have evacuated Estella.

ITALY.

THE SENATE PROROGUED—THE VATICAN.

ROME, June 14.—The Italian Senate has been prorogued.

A consistory will be held in the Vatican on the 22d inst., when Monsignori Chigi and Guibert will be formerly installed as Cardinals.

The American pilgrims attended mass in the Catacombs to-day. Monsignor Franchi was the celebrant.

EGYPT.

THE REPORTED MILITARY PREPARATIONS OF THE KHEDIVE DENIED.

LONDON, June 14.—Rumors which have been circulating through Europe that the Khedive of Egypt was making extensive additions to his military establishment, are pronounced unfounded.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Indians have appeared and are stealing cattle near Fort Davis, Texas.

Jack Brannon, a rough, of San Francisco, was shot and mortally wounded on Saturday by Gus. Botto, in Virginia City, Nev.

During a fight between a party of Italians in Philadelphia yesterday Angelo Nicholas was seriously stabbed by Benito Pen, who, with six others, was arrested.

The Captain and crew of the ship St. Paul, which was blown ashore by a sudden squall and lost on May 22, near Tabasco River, Mexico, have arrived at New-Orleans.

St. Alphonsus Hall, on Saratoga street, Baltimore, which was destroyed in the great fire of last July and rebuilt, was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. Bishop Gross, of Savannah, officiated.

Alice Murphy, twenty-one years old, committed suicide by taking arsenic on Saturday evening, in New-Haven, Conn. No cause is assigned, except that she had been unjustly charged with the theft of a gold ring. She was an employe in the Winchester Arms Company's factory.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Deutsche Nachrichten* confirms the report that the betrothal of Princess Beatrice to the Grand Duke of Strelitz will shortly take place.

The *Journal de Nice* speaks of the discovery of a conspiracy to manage the escape of Marshal Bazaine from the Island of St. Marguerite.

A curious collection of letters will shortly be sold in Paris—the love correspondence of the Duc De Richelieu, the great lady-killer of the eighteenth century.

Street railroads do not answer in Birmingham. A company which has been in operation for three years past has spent £100,000, and lost £9,000 in the working of the lines.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, says that great excitement prevails in Russian financial circles, owing to the discovery of defalcations amounting to 2,000,000 roubles, in the administration of the Moscow Railway.

Misfortune still follows the witnesses who recently supported Arthur Orton's claim in the Tichborne trial. A few are in prison under sentence for perjury, and now we hear of another being committed for trial on a charge of bigamy.

A game of chess on a very extensive scale will shortly be played between English and French players for 10,000 francs. Notice of every move will be conveyed between London and Paris by telegram, and three days will be allowed for each move.

In connection with a forthcoming international show of dogs, &c., at the Pomona Gardens, Manchester, Mr. James Reilly, the proprietor of the Gardens, offers to the medical profession a prize of 500 guineas for the most effectual mode of treating hydrophobia.

From sketches taken by Mr. Melton Prior, the special artist sent by the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News* to Coomassie, a picture, 14 feet by 10, is to be painted by Mr. Louis Desange. The special object is to demonstrate the character of the fighting carried on in the bush.

Two men have died this year in the Manchester and Liverpool hospitals from mere fear of hydrophobia. "Perhaps," says a writer in an English paper, "these are not the only instances of the unintentional but fatal mischief done by panic-mongers. Such persons have loss of life and the anxiety of thousands to answer for."

A Manchester paper says "there passed through London the other day two distinguished Americans, who were on their way to reinforce what is called 'the American thieves' colony' in Belgium—a colony which was first established in Belgium shortly after the first exposure of Tammany frauds in New-York, and which has since received many accessions."

The returns of the Indian famine and the means taken to alleviate it, show that, down to the latest date, the Government at Calcutta had supported 2,750,000 persons in the districts affected by dearth; that the distress was increasing in Burdwan, but was fully met by the authorities, and that the high-caste people, unable to work, were receiving charitable relief.

AN ARKANSAS SHERIFF ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—George W. Grayson, Sheriff of Clay County, Arkansas, was arrested here, charged with absconding from that county with $5,000 of public funds. He left for Arkadelphia to-day, in charge of officers from that place. Grayson denies the embezzlement, and states that the charge against him is a piece of persecution, growing out of the Brooks and Baxter difficulty, he being a Brooks man. He says that an attempt was made a few days ago to assassinate him, and that he came here on business and intended to return home in a few days.

FERRY-BOAT COLLISION.

BOSTON, Mass., June 14.—The passengers on the Chelsea ferry-boat Trimountain were subjected to a severe fright last evening, by a collision with a schooner. Two men jumped or fell overboard, but were rescued. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin D. Ewing, of Revere, who were sitting in a buggy, were thrown to the deck and badly hurt. Several others were thrown down by the shock, receiving slight injuries. The boat was damaged to the extent of $500.

THE PRESIDENT AT CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 14.—President Grant, accompanied by Attorney General Williams, Secretary Bristow, Hon. R. B. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Senator Hamlin, Gov. Shepherd, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen arrived here last evening, and are guests of Mr. J. F. Cake, of Congress Hall. They return to Washington by special train this evening.

A PACIFIC COAST STEAMER ASHORE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 14.—The steamer Prince Alfred, from Victoria to this port, went ashore to-day at Potato Cove, about six miles north of this harbor. The passengers and mails were saved. At 5 P. M. the steamer sunk. The Prince Alfred was owned by John Rosenfeld.

LOST OVERBOARD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 14.—Calvin G. Cahoone, a diamond jeweler of this city, was lost overboard from a steamer running between Montreal and Quebec on Saturday night. He was with a party on a pleasure trip.

THE MURDERER OF MRS. FREESEIN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 14.—Evidence is accumulating rapidly, tending to show that John P. Phair, who was arrested several days ago on suspicion, is guilty of the murder of Mrs. Freese, at this place on Monday night last. He will have his preliminary examination on Tuesday.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 14.—Daniel Costigan was shot this afternoon by a Policeman, who was resisting an attempted rescue of a prisoner.

DEATH OF THE INDIAN CHIEF COCHISE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14—Cochise, the famous Apache chief, died on the 9th of June.

DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF UNIVERSALISM IN THIS COUNTRY FOR OVER ONE CENTURY—THE OLD EDIFICE IN THE BOWERY—SERVICES AT THE PRESENT CHURCH YESTERDAY.

Universalism in America properly dates from the year 1741, in which George De Benneville, the first professor of that faith, landed in Philadelphia. His father, one of the Huguenot fugitives from the cruelties of the monarch who signalized his reign by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in London toward the close of the seventeenth century. Here in the latter part of 1703, young Benneville was born. Comparatively little is known of his early youth, save that it was chiefly passed in the society of his father, a man of considerable talents and more than ordinary devotion to the reformed religion. On coming of age, the son was sent to travel on the Continent. In the course of his tour he became deeply impressed by the looseness of life and manners which pervaded all ranks of society, as also by certain tenets of the orthodox churches, Protestant as well as Catholic, which he considered diametrically opposed to the teachings of the Scriptures. The result was the inauguration by himself of a series of wayside sermons, setting forth for the first time the distinctive features of the Universalist belief.

From France he passed into Germany, continuing to preach in the towns and villages on his route upon the final restoration and salvation of all men, and winning a not inconsiderable number of converts to his opinions. In Germany he encountered Count De Marsey and other evangelists holding similar but more advanced views, by whom his conversion and admission into the new church was effected. The usual persecutions at the hands of the authorities and established clergy followed. Of the leaders of the new movement, many fled to England, then, as now, an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. Others, among whom was De Benneville, embarked for America. On arriving in this country he took up his residence at Olney, in Berks County, Penn., not far from Philadelphia, where he married into the family of the De Bertolets, one of the most important in that locality. Later in life he removed to Germantown, near Philadelphia, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1793 at the advanced age of ninety. Though a firm believer in Universalism, he does not, in America, appear in the character of a propagandist. This last was reserved for his successor, Rev. John Murray, born in London in 1741, the year of De Benneville's emigration from Germany.

This gentleman may be justly styled the first active apostle of the faith in the New World. In early life he was a Methodist, and at one time an attendant upon the preaching of Wesley and Whitfield. His first practical experience as a convert occurred at Good Luck, in the State of New-Jersey, where he landed on the 28th of September, 1770, in the brig Hand in Hand, of London, bound for New-York. A short distance from the shore stood a small meeting-house, erected by Thomas Potter, a retired sea captain, who freely proffered its use to preachers of all denominations, but had never been satisfied in his own mind by the doctrines they taught. The appearance of the Hand in Hand, which had been driven out of her course, at this juncture impressed the good man with the conviction that here, at last, was the long-looked-for embassador who was to deliver the gospel message in all its purity. He hurried to the water's edge, made the acquaintance of the youthful preacher, and after much persuasion induced him to appear in his pulpit on the following Sunday, the 30th of September, 1770. In New-York the fame of Murray's oratorical powers was not long in spreading. He had not been in port twenty-four hours before a committee appeared to solicit a repetition of his Good Luck sermon. Such was the excitement to see him that the Baptist meeting-house on Golden Hill, wherein he preached, was thronged, and that almost without notice. During the week which elapsed before his departure, his time was almost wholly occupied by sermons and lectures. As an instance of the warmth of his reception, he says: "Even the minister extended to me the hand of apparent friendship." In this and the years following to 1774, he continued his missionary work at Good Luck and other points in Southern New-Jersey, and also in Philadelphia. The warmth of his reception in the latter city may be easily gleaned from any old volume of the annals of the time. In one of them it is stated, with much apparent satisfaction, that Bachelor's Hall, in Kensington, "was once lent to the use of Murray, the Universalist preacher, keeping then the doctrine cannon-shot distance from the city." Religious as well as party lines were drawn in 1771.

In the Autumn of 1772, Murray again visited New-York, while on his way to Newport, R. I. A Presbyterian clergyman of the same name, had distinguished himself in New-York and New-England, chiefly through several transactions which were not considered to redound to his credit. This afforded a handle to the enemies of the Universalist, who, on his arrival in New-York, proceeded to attach to his name the charges against his Calvinist rival. Satisfactory explanations followed, though not until after a long interval, and the Murray of Good Luck fame was properly vindicated. To distinguish the two namesakes in the future, they were respectively dubbed "Salvation" Murray and "Damnation" Murray. Later in life they were on the most amicable terms, and frequently exchanged pulpits. But it is an old proverb, that falsehood travels a league while truth is putting on its boots. It was not until 1823, half a century later, that the name of the Universalist was entirely cleared from the unjust stain that rested upon it. So late as 1865–66 a book was compiled in one of the New-England universities, in which this slandered clergyman is mentioned as "one John Murray alias Murphy, a fugitive from justice in Great Britain." The church in this City was undoubtedly planted by Murray, although for a number of years no regular organization appears to have existed. Preaching in private houses was the usual form of worship. In 1796 three members of the John Street Methodist Church, together with eleven others, whom the action of the Presiding Elder in refusing certificates of dismissal had impelled to a similar course, formed "The Society of the United Christian Friends." A room in a private house was leased, and in November, 1800, the society was incorporated under the laws of the State.

This last was vigorously opposed by two of the original members, who, on the passage of the act, withdrew from the connection. During the first years of the society's existence Rev. Edward Mitchell, one of the leading organizers, and previously a class teacher in the John Street Church, presided alternately with the other Elders. On the 19th of January, 1801, the society purchased the Lutheran Church on Pearl street, in which they continued to hold services for upward of seventeen years. In 1803 a second Universalist minister, Rev. John Foster, arrived in New-York, and aided by several members of the Pearl Street Church, opened a place of worship in Rose street, and subsequently in Broadway, near Pearl. This branch of the society failed to increase in the ratio anticipated, and was disbanded two years later. In July, 1803, Rev. Edward Mitchell was formally chosen Pastor of the Society of Christian Friends, an office which he continued to hold for seven years. At the expiration of that period, in 1810, he was selected to occupy the pulpit of Mr. Murray, in Boston, while that gentleman took his place at the head of the Christian Friends in New-York. This arrangement lasted for a period of fifteen months, Mr. Mitchell resuming his old position in October, 1811. From this time the progress of the New-York Society was onward and upward. Large audiences filled their church on Pearl street on every Sabbath as well as during the week. An equal increase in wealth was another characteristic of its growth. A new church in Duane street, near the present City Hall place, which had been long projected, was completed in 1818, and dedicated in December of the same year. In the early months of 1820 the first number of the *Gospel Herald*, afterward the *Christian Leader*, was issued by Henry Fitz, a native of Newburyport, Mass., who came to New-York from Albany in the preceding year. One of the outgrowths of this paper was the formation, in 1822, of a "Society for the Investigation and Establishment of Gospel Truth," the germ of what afterward became the Second Society. At first its meetings were held in a school-room on Chrystie street. Subsequently a larger building, formerly belonging to St. Luke's Church, was secured and opened for worship in the following year.

This edifice was situated at the corner of Hudson and Christopher streets, in what was then known as "Greenwich Village," to which stages ran hourly from the City Hall. At many of the subsequent meetings Mr. Mitchell presided, and before the close of the year the name of "The Second Society of United Christian Friends" was assumed by the new association. In July, 1824, it removed to a new and spacious church, erected with its own funds, at the corner of Prince street and Orange. Rev. Nehemiah Dodge officiated as Pastor until August, 1825, when he was succeeded by Rev. Abner Kneeland. Controversies on important points of doctrine which subsequently sprang up soon terminated this connection, Mr. Kneeland and a large minority of the members leaving in the Spring of 1827. Their first place of worship was the New Jerusalem Chapel, in Pearl street, occupied May 27, 1827, and their second Tammany Hall. In June, 1827, they effected an organization under the title of the Second Universalist Society, the majority in Pearl street taking the name of the First. In the two succeeding years occurred three painful complications, by which the name of their Pastor was mixed up with the "reforms" inaugurated by Frances Wright and Robert Dale Owen. His connection with the Second Society terminated in 1829, the larger part of his congregation uniting in the purchase of a vacant Episcopal Chapel at the corner of Grand street and Division, which, in the following April, was dedicated as the Third Universalist Church. Rev. Abel C. Thomas, afterward author of *A Century of Universalism*, was the first Pastor.

Meantime the Third Universalist Society in Greenwich had been growing rapidly, under the charge of Rev. Henry Roberts and Rev. C. F. Le Fevre. This latter gentleman was formally called to the Pastorate in March, 1834, and in November of the following year presided at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bleecker Street Church, into which the Third Society moved in 1836. On the 11th of November, 1838, the Fourth Society was organized from the Third, its first meeting being held in Apollo Saloon, No. 410 Broadway. Among the original forty-three members were Thos. L. Harris, Abner Chichester, Benjamin F. Bunker, Col. Tyree, Samuel S. Parker, James Bradley, Cornelius Schenck, Thomas Wallace, Franklin Johnson, Seymour J. Strong, Wm. Underhill, John W. Schenck, Luke Lincoln, Archibald A. Peterson, and Samuel Weeks.

In November of the same year the society leased the New Jerusalem Chapel, No. 486 Pearl street, the same building occupied by Mr. Kneeland and his followers ten years before. The chapel was of wood, and situated at the rear of a row of buildings fronting on Pearl street—the only ingress being through a narrow alley leading from the street. Fifty pews and a small organ loft constituted the accommodation of the interior. By the sale of pews, which took place on the 4th of December, the treasury realized $365. Of the forty-three persons who rented pews, but six, Messrs. John W. Schenck, Archibald A. Peterson, James Griffin, Seymour J. Strong, Franklin Johnson, and Samuel Weeks, are now living. Rev. Wm. Whittaker was their first Pastor. In April, 1839, the society removed to the church in Duane street, corner of Chatham. In this edifice the first three sermons were preached by Rev. Hosea Ballou. Mr. Whittaker's pastorate terminated in July, 1840, when simultaneously with his resignation, he announced his renunciation of Universalism.

In August, 1840, Rev. Mr. Chapin, then on his way North, from Virginia, preached in the Duane Street Church for the first time, and on the 1st of November Rev. J. D. Williamson succeeded to the vacant pulpit. In the Winter of 1840–41, the society again removed to the lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Crosby street, between Broome and Spring. A fourth migration followed after a lapse of six months, this time to the Bowery Church. Of the lot surrounding this edifice the valuable portion fronting on the Bowery was sold and the entrance placed on Elizabeth street. The Spring of the following year was passed by Mr. Williamson in Europe, whither he had sailed for his health as well as to represent the Odd Fellows of America at an important convention of the order abroad. During his absence the pulpit was supplied by Rev. William S. Ballou. Toward the close of 1843 his resignation, rendered necessary by the state of his health, was tendered the society, and accepted by them with deep regret. Mr. Williamson was a man of marked ability, a fine scholar, and the author of a number of religious works, among which are *The Crown of Life, An Argument for the Truth of Christianity*, and *Rudiments of Theological and Moral Science*. His successor was Rev. Moses Ballou, who resigned in 1845.

Rev. Thomas L. Harris was the next Pastor, occupying that position from the 12th of March, 1846, to the Summer of the year following. The edifice in the Bowery, then known as the Elizabeth Street Church, was sold in May, 1847, and the old Apollo saloon reoccupied until the Spring of 1848. In that month the purchase was completed of a church corner of Murray and Church streets, over which Rev. E. H. Chapin, the present Pastor, was called to preside. After a four years' continuance in this one place of worship, the society removed in October, 1852, to the abandoned Unitarian Church of the Divine Unity in Broadway, near Spring street, disposing of the old building on Murray street at an advance of nearly $30,000 on the cost price. The new church was 100 feet square, and of fine architectural proportions, the main building being finished in the Gothic style and capable of seating 1,600 persons. There was also a large entrance on Crosby street. This church the society continued to occupy until Dec. 3, 1866, when the present edifice, with a front of 105 feet on Fifth avenue, and 100 feet on Forty-fifth street, the corner-stone of which had been laid in October of the previous year, was dedicated.

In architecture, the Church of the Divine Paternity is pure Gothic of the perpendicular order. The material used is brown stone, cut to an even surface. At the corners on Fifth avenue are two towers, the one on the north-east capped by a spire 190 feet high. Windows of exquisitely stained glass surround the auditorium on all sides. On the main floor an audience of 1,000 can be seated, and in the galleries over 800. Few churches contain more pleasing or well-arranged interiors. Mr. John Correja, of this City, is the architect. The entire cost of the church was $135,000, of the land $50,000. Other expenses aggregated $40,000, making the total outlay $225,000. At the present time the property is worth between $350,000 and $400,000. An important element in the work of the society is the Chapin Home, on Sixty-sixth street, between Third and Lexington avenues, completed in 1872 at an expense of $125,000. The building is of brick, with white stone trimmings, three stories in height, and equipped with all the comforts of a pleasant and even luxurious home. It contains sixty-five rooms, furnished with every comfort and convenience which the most exacting philanthropy can demand, and well supplied with all the latest and most approved forms of heating, ventilation, bathing facilities, gas, fresh water, &c. In a word, it is a first-class hotel and hospital combined. Over forty inmates, aged and indigent members of the society, of both sexes, are here supported at an annual expense of $25,000. The officers of the Home are Mrs. E. H. Chapin, President; Mrs. Geo. Hoffman, Mrs. Emily A. Wall, Mrs. J. A. Jameson, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Norman Stratton, Secretary, and Mrs. D. D. T. Marshall, Treasurer. The Trustees of the church for 1874 are Geo. W. Platt, D. D. T. Marshall, Chas. L. Stickney, A. A. Peterson, Wm. Montross, Edward Ellsworth, Wm. Banks, Jacob Weeks, and Washington L. Cooper.

REV. EDWIN H. CHAPIN, D. D.

Edwin H. Chapin was born in Union Village, Washington County, N. Y., on the 29th of December, 1814, the month in which the treaty of peace at the close of "the last war" with Great Britain was signed. The family from which he is descended were among the first residents of Massachusetts, the paternal ancestor, Samuel Chapin, emigrating from the South of England in 1636, sixteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. Roxbury, near Boston, was his first home. While a primitive people, the Roxburyans were of honorable lineage. This the old records affirm repeatedly. It is said of them that "No people boast of more honorable descent;" and again, "The Roxbury people were among the best that came." In 1642, Mr. Chapin's family removed to the Valley of the Connecticut, settling at Springfield, then the extreme western outpost of civilization. Here Japhet, the third son of Samuel and the ancestor of Dr. Chapin, was born in 1642. In the wars with the Indians, and afterwards in the Revolutionary struggle, several members of the family distinguished themselves. The mother of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was one of this blood, her family, the Foots, of Vermont, being descended from a grand-daughter of Samuel Chapin.

Of the progeny of Japhet Chapin, eighteen, including the subject of this sketch, have been ministers of the Gospel. In early life, Dr. Chapin attended school in Bennington, Vt., the scene of Stark's victory over the English in the Revolution. On attaining his majority, he commenced his career as a student in a law office. But Coke and Lyttelton had few charms for a mind like his. For religion and theology he early manifested a strong preference, and as his attention became more and more engrossed in this direction, the study of law became distasteful. Receiving an offer as associate editor of the *Magazine and Advocate* published at Utica, he removed to that city, adding to his editorial duties those of a preacher. His first sermons were models of oratorical power, and early attracted the attention of the public. In 1837 he received a call to the pastorate of the Independent Christian Church of Richmond, Va., where he continued to officiate for upward of two years. The same success which he had won in his native State attended him in his new field.

In the Autumn of 1839 he appeared for the first time in the pulpit of the church in Charlestown, Mass., to which he was called on the death of Rev. Thomas F. King. His first sermon before his present congregation was preached in July, 1840, while on a visit to the North from Richmond. He was then in his twenty-sixth year. Every one felt that such a degree of talent in one so young promised something more than ephemeral distinction in the future, though few suspected that the rising orator was destined to be their future Pastor. In 1842 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Education. Two years later he was selected to preach the annual election sermon before the Legislature. In all these years and until 1846 he continued at his post in the First Church at Charlestown, preaching and lecturing at leisure intervals in the surrounding cities. In the last-named year he received and accepted an invitation from the Second Universalist Society of Boston to become their Pastor, a position which he retained until 1848. In May of that year his present Church of the Divine Paternity, then located in Murray street, tendered him a call, which he received favorably, and in the same month removed to New-York.

His first pastoral sermon was preached in the Murray Street Church on the 20th of May, 1848. In the Summer of 1849 he sailed for Europe, visiting among other points of interest on the Continent the Peace Convention then in session at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he delivered an address which received, as it merited, the warmest approbation. Of this effort the London *Nonconformist* of September following says: "M. A. Cocquerel, the active and eloquent son of the celebrated minister of the Oratoire in Paris, as well as his father's coadjutor, elicited much applause by a spirit-stirring address. To him succeeded various speakers—the time of the meeting fast expiring—among whom was Rev. Mr. Chapin, of New-York, who by masculine eloquence, ready utterance, and apt imagery, fairly carried away the audience with him. He is decidedly the most effective American speaker whom it has ever been our lot to hear." This was a high compliment, coming as it did from an English source at a time when the note-books of Basil Hall and Charles Dickens were the standard authorities on America. In the succeeding years the mutual regard of the Doctor and his people soon ripened into an affection of which there are but few parallels, even in a country proverbial for similar attachments. As a political orator he has never refrained from coming to the rescue of the nation's true interests, often when such a course was attended with the most unpleasant consequences. On the consummation of the Kansas-Nebraska infamy, and in later years, when the growing encroachments of the slave power threatened the existence of the nation, he was among the earliest to raise his voice in its defense. During the dark and gloomy Spring following the secession of South Carolina and her sister States, and culminating in the firing on Fort Sumter, he never flinched from proclaiming to the world his position in the great conflict which was at hand. On one occasion, after a passage of this kind, a select delegation filed down the aisle and out of the church, banging their pew doors behind them in lieu of the Scriptural process of shaking the dust off their feet. Heads turned from all directions. Every one was disconcerted save the preacher, who assured his hearers that it was all right. The parties who held pews were entitled to do as they pleased with them, but if they thought such ownership implied any stock in his conscience he wanted it corrected on the spot. These manifestations were omitted in the future. The vast majority of his congregation was sound on the great question of the day, and only too happy to uphold him in a course which tallied so well with their own. From the first he never doubted the final success of the national arms, or ceased to cheer the spirits of the doubting with predictions which were happily verified.

Since the war, he has devoted a large portion of his time to lecture tours through the principal cities of the country, achieving in them a success fully equal to that of his earlier efforts. Strength, with just enough of elegance and finish to set off the inherent force of idea, without falling into the too common error of over-adornment, is the prevailing characteristic of his productions. His brilliant periods never cloy; they fall as if by instinct into exactly the right place, and complete an effect which is already well nigh perfect. Though belonging to an unorthodox church, he has never swerved a hair's breadth from revealed religion. While others have been only too ready to welcome the insidious approaches of a pretended science which ends in denying God and immortality, he has never yielded a single one of the fundamental truths of the Bible. In a beautiful sermon on "The Immortality of the Soul," published in the *Chaplet of Thorns* many years ago, he meets the boasted arguments of that now rampant school of thinkers with the matchless argument since popularized by Buckle, namely, that the self-consciousness of man is after all the best evidence that he is in reality immortal. His other discourses on this and kindred topics are filled with similar passages. His delivery is forcible and correct, and his ready flow of language, especially when preaching extempore, something inexhaustible. A deserved and enduring popularity among his professional brethren of all shades is another of his characteristics, perhaps more valued by the possessor than all others. At his "silver wedding," as it was appropriately termed, on the 20th of May, 1873, when the society celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his installation, admiring friends from almost every denomination in the City were present and participated.

SERMON BY DR. CHAPIN ON THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

The Church of the Divine Paternity presented a pleasing spectacle yesterday at the morning services, as the day was what is known in this congregation as "Children's Sunday." All the scholars of the Sabbath-school were assembled early, and marched in a body into the church, carrying bannerets of blue and gold, and accompanied by their officers and teachers. They were assigned seats in the front of the auditorium, within and about the communion railing. The pulpit, communion table, and lamp columns were profusely decorated with flowers, and a special programme of sacred songs had been prepared for the occasion and were sung by the children. Rev. Dr. Chapin preached a sermon, also appropriate to the peculiar character of the day.

He selected for his text the words: "For as the earth bringeth forth her bud, and as the garden causeth the things that are sown in it to spring forth, so the Lord God will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all nations." Isaiah, lxi., 2. He said:

This portion of the book of Isaiah constitutes a passage of glorious prophecy, and whatever may have been its special application, it has a scope of meaning which connects it with the great movement in the world around us. Our Savior quotes a part of this very chapter, and applies it to himself. We may properly consider it, therefore, as announcing what may be termed, if you will, human progress, or the advancement of truth and religion in individuals and communities. Or, to use still another form of expression, we may consider this passage as unfolding the process of the Kingdom of Christ in the earth; that kingdom which all consistent Christians toil and pray—for a mighty transformation going on in men and in events, until in the Revelation of the Divine Glory and of human reformation righteousness and praise shall spring forth before all the nations. In these words we have a declaration of the method by which this work is carried forward. We may not limit the Divine action by our human conceits or scientific standards.

We cannot assume to declare all the agents which God employed. Nevertheless we discern here as elsewhere what may be called the Providential law of development—for God works by laws. "Righteousness and praise are to spring forth before all the nations, as the earth bringeth forth her bud, and as the garden causeth the things that are sown in it to spring forth." In the present discourse, then, I shall avail myself of the analogy disclosed in these words, and shall keep that analogy in view—the analogy between the processes of the natural and then of the moral or spiritual world.

My friends, here on the one hand are the buds which the earth has brought forth, things which sprung from the seed sown in the garden; and here on the other hand, are those moral and spiritual products—those buds of humanity—which, according to the seed that is sown and the way in which it is nourished, will retard or assist that consummation in which righteousness and praise shall spring forth before all the nations. And so upon this children's Sunday, in the presence of these children, I shall address those who have the care of children in terms suggested by the language of the text. Remembering that the buds of the present time unfold the seeds of the future, considering how vitally they are connected with the organism of society and of the church, surely it is fitting that once a year at least, if not oftener, they should occupy the foremost place in the sanctuary and in its services. Surely it is fitting to-day that we should consider the significance of children as a treasure incomparable and indestructible. Children indeed are small in their personality, but by reason of the influence which they exert are full of profound interest. They exercise a mighty influence upon human hearts and human destinies, and keep a large part in the toils and cares of strong men and faithful women. To think how bright earth is made by the children, how our conceptions of our Divine Saviour are glorified by the type which he presented of little children, as the highest ideal for a true Christian, and in our thoughts of heaven, among all the angels and the glorified there, our tenderest hopes go up and mingle with those of little children singing there, as those sing here this morning, in the choir and orchestra of heaven. I say, again, it is fitting that at least one day in the year they should occupy these conspicuous places. I wish I could speak to them; I have often told you that was a cherished desire of mine, but I have no faculty for doing it, so I must do the next best thing I can, and address you. I will speak, therefore, of childhood in the first place as a condition of special interest; in the second place, as a period for solicitous duty; and, in the third place, as a state of latent possibilities.

It is a common-place truth—nevertheless, a truth deserving our consideration—that childhood is a condition of special interest. My hearers, it is the interest that attaches to the unfolding of life everywhere, to the early life of the fresh young flower, to the early life of the bud, of those June flowers, and of the springing grass and grain. It is the interest of wonder, of mystery,—of the seed springing and growing up, we know not how, of the life of a human organism, the life of a human soul, issuing from unknown sources, in itself indefinable, a germ struggling into being, growing in power and consciousness, manifesting instincts and faculties, one by one, until there emerges the full harmony of this little human soul, more mysterious than anything else in all the round of nature, immeasurably more precious than the fruit or flower. From this point of view, alone, comes all the mystery and the greatness of mere being itself. He must, indeed, be dull in spirit, who does not find some interest in the meanest babe that is thrown into the field of time and sense.

When men utter the sarcastic proposition that no infant has any beauty, or is comely only to its mother, they judge merely by superficial eye-sight. If they had the penetrative vision of that love which fills with double portion a mother's heart, they would recognize that beauty too. But at least there is the beauty of innocence. Let us not overlook the fact that even in the child, swathed in sinful conditions, as in cerements, and marked with the brand of open shame, there is this tender plant of purity—this bud of innocence, all the more interesting, because of the tendencies, or if you will, the certainties that only too soon appear. Moreover it is a matter of the deepest interest to see dispositions and faculties reveal themselves, to watch that almost supernatural activity with which a child in its earliest years clutches the elements of all knowledge, and grows familiar with its scene of action. The very assurance that evil will spring up with the good, and that little heart will soon become the encampment and the battle field of all the passions that swell and darken the bosom of man, all these unfolding in the very organism of life and character only deepen our interest concerning childhood.

But, again, in childhood we may read the first history of humanity as we also may to some extent predict its future. For truly has it been said that "the child of the most civilized capital is a born Otaheitan, and the one-year old sans-culotte a Christian, and the last children of the earth came upon the world with the paradise of our first parents." Doubtless whatever may be the conditions into which a child is born, however marvelous the rapidity with which a human mind imbibes the influences about it, it must, in some way, run from one end of the scale of human development to the other. Each child must go through the same experience that all men have gone through. And I repeat there are points on this scale when the past history of the human race is re-enacted; there is a point when the infant Newton or the infant Morse is on a level with the papoose or the gypsy.

But perhaps even with more interest do we trace in the child the reproduction of individual history. In fact the conduct of children is often an open book in which we may read the sealed page of our own heart. Hypocrisy is a knack readily acquired, nevertheless it has to be acquired, and there is a time when the child's heart is covered by no veil of conventionality, the shell of deceit is not yet formed, and unaffected human nature opens before our eye, and thus opening, how often do we trace the real motives that leaven our own action and the thoughts that lie behind our speech. How often on the play-ground may we detect the secret spirit of the drawing-room, and find that merchants and philosophers and politicians are really children too, only with noisier tops and finer kites. Reverse your glass and look through the other lens, and representatives in Congress thrown into a smaller mold might look very much like school-boys out of order. Envyings, revelries, loves, hatreds, mercenary fears, and vain hopes—all these—all stirring in the hearts of the children; but are they not, under various disguises, stirring in your heart too? But I will not dwell longer upon this point of childhood as a condition of interest. It only need be said that it does claim our interest, and in every serious and loving heart it excites that interest—as all early life does—as the bud that is sown in mystery, that opens in purity, that in itself repeats the process of the flower or the fruit, claims and excites our interest. In these buds there is the interest of humanity that never appears in plant or animal, an interest of boundless powers of ever unfolding capacities of deathless nature. We have here in the flower a certain sign of being; it is here to-day and gone to-morrow. It fulfills its beautiful work, sends out its fragrance, beautifies the hour, and vanishes. But in the child, whatever may be the conditions of its mortality, I repeat there is an unfolding of this immortal flower, and we have to consider not only what the child may become but what it must become. There is a special interest in the child, in its vital relations to ourselves, in its intrinsic attractiveness, in its tender receptivity and marvelous development, in its joyous, upward, yearning look, like the flower that looks up in the light and freshness of the morning.

Now, in the second place, I shall say something concerning childhood as a period of solicitous duty. This, of course, opens more practical considerations, nevertheless they are considerations of Christian hopes with the conditions just alluded to, for it is the interest of the childhood that makes us consider their relations to Christianity. Of course this is a period of duty to the child itself, so far as the law of duty is made apparent to it; but it also indicates a work of active duty upon our part, and upon that I shall not use your patience by running over the whole range of this vast field that opens here, but it opens up one or two suggestions of the most vital importance. There is one comprehensive subject which I will speak of, touching here and there only on a few points even of that. The sum of our active duty concerning children is expressed in the one word—*Education*. I use the word in no mere technical sense of a school, but as indicating all that comes out of the work and discipline of life; as indicating all that a child needs of us—all that it really claims of us. Let us not confound education with instruction. Let us not consider that we are merely to educate the child by the method of formal rules, or by the presentation of formal facts. In its earlier years the child, in this sense, does not need much instruction. What I repeat is that the child stands, so to speak, on the level with great nature. It lies close to us, and we should receive and nourish the instincts and the receptive soul, just as we nourish the peculiar beauty and expression of the flower and the bud. What is required on our part is a vigilant removal of whatever may be injurious to the child, in body or soul. In this young garden of the Lord the work is to keep out the weeds, to allow the only agents of education, as it were, the breathings of God's own influence, on the work. Education, you know, is the drawing out and development of anything—the education that weaves it into harmony; and therefore I say in regard to the children, that every natural faculty or instinct which God, not Satan, has planted unfolds itself as in the sunshine and in the air, respected in itself and tending to nourish the genial conditions of novelty. There is a time when it is beautiful merely to see a child grow as it is to see a flower grow—the human flower like the other unfolding by the touch of things around it, and the virtue that imbues in dew and sunlight and soft sweet air drawing out the secret sources of its common nature.

There is one primary condition, however, in this connection, and it is this, that we shall not forget that children are not sedate old women and condensed old men. How much fault is found with children based upon this assumption that they act upon an experience, that they are guided by a wisdom that they should be restrained by the considerations of years that they have never reached, and the conditions of which they cannot know. Let all the elements of cheerfulness and joy which are familiar only to this period of life have large scope. Let them not be unduly restricted or tampered with. Of course, there are limits, but these limits cannot be established by mere repression, and this is true of all culture and progress. To children of larger growth, as well as in the young, evil tendencies cannot be extirpated simply by pressure of force so to speak, simply by direct antagonism or by a crushing and beating down. All evil tendencies in the human soul dissolve only in the nourishment of the good qualities. You will overcome the evil as you inspire a love of the good. You will cure the wrong as you fill the young man, or the old man, or any man, with a devotion and reverence for the right. I say, in the education of the child, the removal of the germ of evil must not be by repression, but by inspiration and love for the good and reverence for the right. And, therefore, these tampering restrictions that are calculated to darken and perplex the life of the child, are false as elements of education as they are hostile and harmful to the child.

I think it will be found that the children who are allowed the most cheerful liberty will usually be found to turn out the best. There are some children whose faculties of being mischievous and disagreeable amount almost to a sort of genius. They seem to have been born with knots in the very grain of their nature. But how much of this moral ugliness of disposition is due to the condition of their surroundings, and is the reflex action of the methods in which they have been brought up? We should bring children into contact with influences that are positive and not negative, and do nothing with the child that will tend to depress its spirits and make it sad before its time—before the time, I say—that time of heaviness and sadness that in the course of natural laws will surely come. How much that is wrong is often committed by bringing children into contact with subjects that are too deep and too intricate for their natures and their comprehensions, by endeavoring too early to impress them with the mysteries and theories instead of the beauties of religion. The child becomes led into morbid theories. Sometimes a young child is talked to as though it were a young ascetic, and the result is that an unnatural shadow is too apt to fall upon its young mind. It does not tend to its development, and is false and injurious to its nature, and we deprive it of the inherent dew and sunlight which foster and nourish the early life. Instead of this, we should instill into it all the softer and sweeter and healthier and more cheerful influences, and drive all dull and dead theories out of its young nature. A primary condition for the realization of this idea is that we should not forget that children are children, and not sedate old men and women. How much of the fault found with children is based upon this assumption—an unconscious assumption, perhaps—that they are mature persons, and should be graver in mind and thought than children can possibly be? We should let all the elements of cheerfulness and joy that are natural to their period of life have full scope. It may be reasonably limited, of course, but even then not by any harsh method of repression. All the graver thoughts, the restrictions, and the anxiety about the child's culture and progress should be subordinate to the inculcation within it of a cheerful disposition, which will strengthen its mind for the after development. They may be packed away and left aside in this budding time of youth, which by-and-by shall come out and brighten the later and lonelier life. Is not this the case? Is it not a terrible feature in the case of the outcast and pauper child, whose childhood has been crushed out or poisoned in him? That natural cheerfulness which belongs to the child has been withheld, and we have a child precocious in vice, a child who is precociously old. Now, as to spontaneous education. It is largely preferable to formal instruction. Spontaneous education is that which should be exercised, and which is most needed in the case of a child. There is a grave mistake in cramming children's brains before they are able to balance their bodies, sending to their heads the blood which should flow through their veins to nourish their hands and feet, to mantle their cheeks with the bloom of health, and to make fibre and muscle. Its results are only too often seen in the deformed trunk and impoverished limbs, the toppling, disproportioned child's head that appears like a hideous intellectual wen. I almost dislike to see what is called a smart child, a precocious child; and, on the other hand, I sometimes regard it almost as a fortunate thing to find a boy or a girl whom nature has guarded with a provisional stupid head, which keeps the child clear of all these efforts of mind and thought that may dwarf its later powers until it has developed a sturdy stalk for the intellect to grow upon. I say it is a blessing if the stupidity is only provisional and not final. Let the child have this spontaneous education, these genial conditions, remembering that he is made of flesh and blood according to God's law, which is the natural law. Education's great work is an inward work, the unfolding of a spiritual power, a spirit of life within that is the law of life. The flower of childhood is not formed with artificial means, to be forced into development, and can only be formed as the spiritual life within it is touched and unfolded. The test of all education is the inspiration of the affections. The question concerning any man is not how many things he knows. His brain may be crammed with knowledge, but the question is, How can he use his knowledge, to what best purposes and with what ease and readiness can he apply it? We must, in some sense at least, know the child's thoughts, affections, and motives. They get along very poorly with a child who stand long outside of it, who do not study its nature, its temperament, and its powers, and who confound scolding with teaching and punishment with discipline. We should respect the personality of the child. All persons are too apt to believe that all children are like other children, whereas they differ so widely that we cannot fully appreciate it. Look at these flowers about me here. There is not a sprig among them that is just like any other sprig. So there is no child that in the depths of its personality is just like another child. Some people seem to think that the nature of a child is like the mechanism of a watch, and, as has been very truly said, "they are all the time winding it up, but never let it go." Ah! indeed. But really how unlike the mechanism of the watch is the child's nature—or any human nature, in fact. Its true spirit—its source of power and harmonious development and movement—is a spirit within, which unfolds, like the life in the bud or in the flower, by the mystic touch of a genial light and warmth. Touch the spring of love in a child's nature, and you reach the core of its harmonious and perpetual development. It is the spring of all power, love; spiritual power, intellectual power. There never was a man of great mental and intellectual attainments, whose power has penetrated the world and shaken it, that was not in some measure influenced by love; not, perhaps, that charity which reaches out to all mankind—that love which is in sympathy with and touches the deepest chords of nature's love, and nature responds to it. The spring of all educational development is love.

I say that this process of general education applies to that subject which is most appropriate to the present time and place, and which to all parents should be a matter of solicitous duty—and that is religious education. You are not to consider religion as a special department of education—as something for mere Sunday use. Let us not make a mistake, and consider that education is a department of religion. Of all things let us break down that fallacy that our religion is something to be assumed on Sunday. Religion is the ground-work and agent of all true education, because in religion there are elements of truth and love and attractiveness and inspiration, of personal freedom, and inward development. If religion is the need of every human being, it is especially fitted to the child, and peculiarly is the child fitted to it. For, what tenderer soil is there for the divine seed before the wayside feet have trodden it? Is your hope of reformation in future years, after all has been broken down and soured by sin, to reawaken before some argument, or, touched by some mystic power of the child, turn to some dream of repentance? Cherish the hope, for every one of the deeper and higher possibilities that these fresh, young, tender souls so very receptive will surely attend the child so that it may yield the full fruitage of life. You educate men in art by bringing them into contact with the noblest specimens of art, and by leading them into the galleries that are filled with the rarest treasures of beauty; where all that is beautiful in painting may be looked upon and admired, or to see some glorious statue, the handiwork of genius of years gone by. Standing before those models of time, of taste, and genius, the soul expands and grows with delight, pleasure, and admiration. So religion presents before the child the love of the highest and the best, which is in itself an education. And then again what a condition of perpetual growth and comprehension exists in the child's vague sentiment of wonder! Would that we were in this respect always children. I have pity and sorrow for a man who has outgrown the period and sentiment of wonder. He has lost all admiration for the world about him; he is tired with the sameness of things because he is familiar only with the surface of things. He professes to know the world clean through, and does not half know it. He craves some new sensation, because he has no other resource than the sense of grosser things. Jaded and apathetic, not because his soul is filled, but because it is dried up. The true man, like the child, should be filled with this faculty of wonder. To him everything in nature is a lesson and a delight; even the little pebble from the brook is an essay, and reveals the progress and the problems of millions of years. For such a man the world is full of mystery and faith and truth. What religion thus plants in the heart of the child, it also plants in the man, and declares that "of such is the kingdom of heaven." Listen to the child's question, and see what deep thoughts are moving within its mind, what subtle problems it will propound, and see from them how naturally the soul leads up this path to heaven. To those who are solicitous as to duty what a field of work is open in nurturing and bringing to the fullness of spiritual and intellectual blooms these young buds of hope and promise, the children. In the next place there arises this practical question: how shall religion be brought in contact with the young soul? It should not be merely in formal instruction, but as spirit and life; not by method nor by arguments, but by opening with tender care the child's inner sight. It must not be done by any controversial discourse in relation to doctrine, unless you mean by such doctrine a crude treatise of the Gospel. But these, if not properly administered, fill the child with rude conceptions of the nature and attributes of God, and we should be careful. God is a father, and if we but reveal Him in all His glory as a father, you touch the spirit, and lead the child in the tried path of guidance. Don't run the little sectarian thoughts of the child into the stiff measures of the creed. All sects become fossils after a while. Give the children quickening thoughts of religion, and not the petrified forms of beliefs, for if you do they take up some truths, and at last these become petrified. Don't let them walk in these plains of petrifaction when God is continually opening new truths to the world. Especially show children religion. Example is the mightiest element of education. O fathers, O mothers, if you are not religious in your own lives, how do you expect that they will comprehend what religion really is? Do not think that your children's education must be rested on the shoulders of interest, nor trusted wholly to Sunday-school teachers. There is no religious life growing out of the Sabbath-school completely unless it is supported and nourished by religious influences at home. What can a child think of its Sabbath lessons if in its home life it is associated with diverse teachings? The child is educated not so much by what he is told as by what he sees. Bring before the child the personality of Jesus, give it the doctrine of Jesus Christ in its purity and truth. Yes, bring your children, I say, to that indwelling, inspiring love, which is itself the great educator, the life within the soul. And now a word as to childhood as a state of latent possibility. In the child there is an incalculable future. When upon a certain occasion at Sparta, fifty children were demanded by the enemy as hostages from the Spartans, they refused, and offered, instead, to give 100 of their chief men—their men of distinction. They wanted to spare and save their children, for to them the future was great with possibilities—the men had done their work, and their future was virtually proven and ended. If we calculated the possibilities of the future, we also might take 100 of our most distinguished men and spare them better, than we could spare any fifty of these little ones now before us. My hearers, down through these flows the life-streams and the destinies of nations. Who could tell what results are possible to them either of glory or of shame. What was the new world which Columbus found compared to the world as yet unknown that is to open on the matured lives of these children? With them all is possibility. Do we speak of and hope for better times, and better conditions around us; then we must strive to rear these to a better manhood and a better womanhood. It is not laws nor government that will make a people happy. Look to-day at poor, unhappy France, a land so beautiful, so richly endowed, yet the theatre of constantly recurring political earthquakes and convulsions. There is a nationality whose banner has floated triumphantly over a thousand battle-fields, a nationality that has been so often splendid in achievements and glorious in its aspirations, and yet so often trailed and dragged in the dust. There reason runs frantic and culture grows wild, a shadowy imperialism and a shadowy democracy alternately float before their mind, and the people, like Sampson, stagger from post to pillar, threatening to tear down the fabric of social order. There there is an entire absence of individual peace and harmony which constitute power, and insure the glory and stability of states. It is in our men and women we find this peace and harmony, and these are our future men and women. Think of the possibilities of a single child, not as a mass; it is immortal; here is a bud or flower and a fruitage that shall live forever. By moral culture, by tender care, they can be brought from the bud to development of Christian perfection. Here are the children possessing the elements of immortality; see that they walk according to the ordinances of God, and the world will be made better and humanity richer by its consummation. We have the method and assurance of salvation, "for as the earth bringeth forth her bud, and the garden causeth the things that are sown in it to spring forth, so the Lord God will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all nations."

THE SOUTH AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We print below a few quotations from a very large number of articles which have appeared in the newspapers throughout the country in reference to the recent remarks made by us on the condition of South Carolina. We have collected these extracts from newspapers of all shades of opinion, and in many instances, as will be seen, they differ from our own views, but our aim is simply to give a fair idea of the discussion which is now taking place:

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Yesterday THE NEW-YORK TIMES gave the nerves of the weaker brethren a fresh shock by again admonishing the party, in a leading article, that the time has come to deal with the misrule and spoliation at the South. The blacks, it said, must at last be made to understand that, unless they mend their ways, they need not expect any countenance or support from the party in the Northern States. The "puerile alarm" of the Republican journals that are afraid to tell the truth or hear it told, is not shared, we are told, by THE TIMES. "We have not labored," it says, "to suppress Tweedism in this State merely that we may give either an open or a covert support to Tweedism elsewhere. Nor can we see that corruption, when it is practiced in the name of Republicanism, is in any degree better than corruption when it is practiced in the name of Democracy." This talk comes a little late, to be sure, but it is right to the point, it cannot fail to do good, and we are heartily glad to hear it.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

The *Advertiser* asks whether or not the *Bulletin* agrees with the views of THE NEW-YORK TIMES as expressed in an article of which one of the recent speeches of Wm. W. Eaton was the text. The *Bulletin* bases its belief on the expressions of our journal, as has been the habit of the *Advertiser*, and it is a matter of little consequence to us, so far as our own views are concerned, what particular opinion THE TIMES or any other newspaper may have upon any given subject. We do not wish to dodge any issue, however, and will therefore state for the *Advertiser's* benefit that, so far as THE TIMES intends to uphold the State rights theory, which Wm. W. Eaton has always supported, the *Bulletin* does not agree with it. So far as THE TIMES means to impress upon the people the fact the real relation between the Federal Government and the States should never be lost sight of, but steadfastly preserved, it does agree with it.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

In many respects THE NEW-YORK TIMES holds an exceptional position. It is one of the leading Republican journals of the country; it has been regarded as the stanchest, as well as the ablest, exponent of the views and purposes of the Federal Administration, and has signalized itself by its courageous fighting against the corruption which made the commercial metropolis of the Union a reproach to every thoughtful citizen. When, therefore, THE TIMES, which cannot be suspected of any lack of loyalty to its party, utter opinions widely different from those which the public are accustomed to find in its columns, it may safely be assumed that they were deliberately formed, and that they deserve, from those concerned, instant and serious attention. In fine, the article which is printed elsewhere to-day may be accepted as the expression of a change in the popular mind, and as foreshadowing, in all probability, a marked change in the policy of the Republican Party. It means, if it means anything, that there has been enough of forward movement, and that the time has come when a calm survey of the field shall be made, for the purpose of determining whether the present advanced position can safely and advantageously be maintained.

From the Hartford Times.

We copy in another column a remarkable article from THE NEW-YORK TIMES of May 26. It is fitly entitled "The Republican Party and the South." The text on which THE TIMES bases its article is the brief speech of Hon. Wm. W. Eaton, in response to the serenade at his residence in this city, a few evenings since, in which he declared that he was "and always had been a State rights Democrat." We ask special attention to this article of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It is a fresh note, and a most cheering one, from a leading party organ from which in the past we have heard different sounds. It is certainly cheering to every freeman who has hoped and feared so long—hoped for better ideas on the part of the party in power, and still fearing that centralization would become so deeply rooted that the true principles of free government would be utterly strangled. So far, indeed, has the government of despotism progressed that THE TIMES is warranted in the inquiry as to whether the white people of the South do not need protection from the other class. The policy of the Civil Rights bills, one of which has just passed the Senate in deference to the views of a deceased Senator, has already worked evils which scores of years cannot remedy. Is there to be no end to this work? The article of THE TIMES gives assurance of a better and safer state of things.

Frow the Wilmington (N. C.) Evening Post.

The article which was on Friday copied into the *Post* from THE NEW-YORK TIMES, upon the Republican Party and the South, is pregnant with meaning. THE TIMES, however, by reason of its remoteness from the section of which it writes, does not see, or does does not fully understand, the differences which exist, and, therefore, its reasoning is not perfectly clear. It takes one State, South Carolina, to collect its facts from, and proceeds to argue, *a posteriori*, that the fault of misgovernment principally lies with the ignorant and impressible negroes who dominate that State. It is undeniable that the State lying on our Southern border is wretchedly governed. Crime and folly have usurped the highest offices, and South Carolina stands to-day the disgrace of the Republic. In that State, however, the oppressed class is the class which is intellectually the strongest; and the property which the rapacious thieves and villains have left is in the same hands. They possess a bulwark against misrule which has already about won the day; for with the present public sentiment about that State the period of her deliverance is almost come. A newspaper press, ably and vigorously conducted in South Carolina, has exposed the condition of affairs, and that condition is such that all honest men are united and resolute for a reformation.

From the Brooklyn Daily Argus.

Political science is better for government than political parties. Independence is better for newspapers than the organship of any party. So long, however, as there are parties, there will be party journals; and so long as New-York is the Metropolis of the States, her party papers will be "the leading party organs." These brief truisms became necessary in serving notice on the thousand-and-one papers which sneeze whenever THE NEW-YORK TIMES takes snuff. And it is requisite to serve notice on them, for THE TIMES is beginning to snuff tremendously. It contains, to-day, the most significant leader that has appeared for five years in any Republican journal in the United States. We reproduce the more salient portions of that article on our first page, under the heading of "Spirit of the Press." It is of small importance whether the "nearer organs" abuse THE TIMES for this outburst or not. It has interpreted the sentiment of the best men in both parties. If the small-fry press fail to do so, so much the worse for them. It is not essential to practical people (out of office) to consider whether the Republican Party will take this advice or not. The advice will be carried out into a policy, and the men, or party, informed with that policy, will be entrusted with the control of the Government during the next quadrennial. It is not essential, either, to the mass, whether the Republican Party can act up to this reform and live, or not; or whether the Democratic Party has become so fossilized as to be unable to stand the sensation of having its principles "resurrected." And if "the party" asks, "What will become of THE TIMES if we refuse to take its advice?" the temper of this people now is such that the question will be changed into, "What will become of you if you don't?" more quickly than a Collector could inject a lie into a platform.

From the New-Orleans Times.

The man who can neither read nor write is incapable of protecting himself from imposition. He has few means of forming an intelligent opinion on the current measures of the day, or of defending himself against the wiles of the demagogue. The elective franchise should therefore have been made to the negro a reward for his advance in intelligence. Had an educational qualification been required as a condition precedent to the privilege of voting, the real progress of the freedmen would have been assured, and our Southern communities, even where negroes were in the majority, would have attained a condition of prosperity and happiness such as they cannot now, at the best, hope for within a lustrum. Many of the leading Republican papers of this country condemn the new Civil Rights bill, now before Congress, as an unnecessary and ridiculous piece of class legislation. Furthermore, they approve the national demand for an educational qualification, as far as jurors are concerned, and if there be any good reason for intelligence in a juror, there is certainly an equal reason for intelligence in a voter. Impartial suffrage is demanded by the Federal Constitution, but if any State sets up an educational qualification for voters, as Massachusetts has done, and it is made applicable to all classes of citizens, no single class should complain. We believe that the Federal Government—which is tired of exceptional legislation for the benefit of its dusky wards—would look with approval on such a step. When the popular conviction of the country becomes crystalized in a remedial and protective act, of the kind here suggested, a new departure for the South will have commenced, and her prosperity will again become assured. Heaven speed the happy day.

From the Macon (Ga.) Morning Star.

It is not often that a journal representing truly the interests and opinions of the Southern people has found anything in the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES which it would copy with approval. That journal has for some years been the exponent of the views and policy of the advanced Radicals, and though its columns have always been marked by more decency of expression and decorum than many of its Radical contemporaries, and while its honesty has never been impugned, it has been the most unrelenting, though the ablest, of our persecutors in the press. It has, therefore, with extreme pleasure that we copy in another column a recent article from THE TIMES, every line of which is marked by truth, justice, and moderation, in which the impolicy of the Radical oppression of the Southern States, the folly of the attempts any longer to hide the Radical iniquities in South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas under the "battle flag, or with any other of war paraphernalia," and the stupidity of the effort to inflict the Civil Rights bill on the South "out of a sentimental sort of deference to the wishes of a deceased Senator," are forcibly and fully depicted. We invite the attention of our readers to this remarkable article, as an encouraging evidence of the conservative, sober, second thought of the Northern people, which is now manifesting itself for the first time since the surrender, as a reasonable ground of hope that we may be spared the evil consequences of the Civil Rights iniquity, and as a proof of the wises and more enlightened leaders of the Republican Party are pausing to discover before they go any further, "whether the negro stands in need of protection from the white man, or the white man stands in need of protection from the negro."

From the Buffalo Express.

Now can THE TIMES and Mr. Eaton tell exactly what they would have? What do they mean, anyway, by "State rights?" Certainly not simply the right of local government, for the Southern States have that now, and both these grumblers want the President to interfere and take the government out of the hands of the State authorities. What State rights are they after? Will anything short of the right of secession satisfy THE TIMES? We know it will not Mr. Eaton. The gist of our inquiry is, precisely what do THE TIMES and Mr. Eaton want? What would they have President Grant and the Republican Party do in the premises? It is easy to complain and indict. What is to be done about it?

From the Norwich (Conn.) Advertiser.

We publish to-day a most significant article from the paper which, on the score of its metropolitan character, its circulation, acknowledged ability, and general support of the Administration, is regarded as the leading Republican paper in the country—we mean THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It takes up sentiments and expressions put forth by Mr. Eaton in his speech in Hartford to the crowd of citizens who had assembled to congratulate him, and makes them the text for an article that will be read with surprise by not a few of the hide-bound members of the Republican Party, but which will also meet with perfect accord and approbation from the more intelligent and reasonable portion of that party, while in every other quarter the justness of the views so independently and cogently presented will receive unqualified commendation.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has information that Moses, the infamous Governor of South Carolina, is seeking a renomination, and appeals to the Republican press of the country to protest against this threatened outrage. The appeal will receive a prompt and vigorous response. Nowhere does the misgovernment in South Carolina meet with a more earnest condemnation than in the Republican Party. There is no question that there is need of reform in that State. Making due allowance for all the malicious and exaggerated accusations, put the best look to it possible, it is clear that the corruptions in South Carolina are about as rank as were ever found under almost any Democratic management—unless possibly we except Tammany. This is saying that matters are flagrantly bad and need reforming. The Republicans of South Carolina have an important work to do. They cannot fold their hands and let things drift; They must go to work and reform their affairs. The coming election has been conceded to be the fittest occasion for that business. But to talk of the reelection of its most obnoxious official is sickening indeed. And we hope the special correspondent of THE TIMES in his letters from there has overestimated the danger of so egregious a mistake and so outrageous an act on the part of the managers. They may as well understand that in the slightest suggestion of such a movement they will not only not carry any sympathy, but will have the severest condemnation on the part of the Republicans of the whole country.

From the Rochester Evening Express.

A short time ago THE NEW-YORK TIMES, with its accustomed courage and vigor, boldly assailed the Government of some sections of the South, specifying particularly the State of South Carolina. We were compelled to take issue with THE TIMES respecting some of its positions, particularly those in which it advocated a States rights theory, using the Bourbon Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, as an exponent, and in its assault upon the Civil Rights bill. But there were important points of agreement between our position and that of THE TIMES, one of which was, and is, as to the corrupt and intolerable character of the present State Government of South Carolina. We do not believe the official force of that State is entirely bad. There are evidently men in office who are endeavoring to the best of their ability to check the cormorants who have attained to power, and correct the evils which have resulted from the necessity of endowing the ignorant freedmen with the functions of government. Premising so much, we are left at liberty to denounce, without reserve or qualification, the present Executive of the State. Gov. Moses has been designated the "robber Governor." His record shows that he deserves the alias. For his personal and official crimes he should long ago have been confined in the penitentiary or the State prison.

From the Schenectady (N. Y.) Star.

Direct political independence has become alarmingly frequent to the thoroughbred politician, and due mainly to the growing misdeeds of the latter. Within parties exists also an independent element of brains and resolution—the off shoot of similar causes that create the first named class. We are led to these remarks by constantly witnessing certain upheavals within partisan ranks that prove the weakening hold held upon reliable organs of public sentiment, as well as upon large masses of the voting populace. The sign is most auspicious, in the interests of an improved line of Government polity, and the future maintenance of republican institutions. The last noted instance of this tendency to speak out fearlessly against outrage and rapine is shown in yesterday's leader in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, entitled "The Republican Party and the South." Though THE TIMES did great service in first opening batteries upon the Tammany Ring and encompassing its overthrow, it was equally outspoken against the late Republican Legislature of this State, in the subserviency of the latter body to Cornelius Vanderbilt and his plans. The article just published, above referred to, keeps full pace with noted past independent utterances of that paper—though the Tammany exposure could be laid to political differences. We think, however, the course of THE TIMES in that matter should not be attributed wholly to the last-named selfish consideration. The references in yesterday's TIMES' leader to Senator elect Eaton, the subject of State rights, and the prostrate bankrupt condition of South Carolina, are of sufficient consequence, coming from the leading Republican journal of the Metropolis, to excite general attention.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Even now, in South Carolina, stanch, honest colored men stand prepared to set on foot a reform which will overthrow the corrupt scoundrels now in office. Do they receive the first show of co-operation from the very men who are most vehement in complaining of Radical usurpation? Not a bit of it. Would Senator Eaton advise his South Carolina Democratic friends to lay aside all party feeling, strike hands with the negro Congressman Elliot, and labor with the Republicans who stand ready to follow him? Not he! He prefers to keep up the old cry about "the suffering South" and "Federal bayonets." All of his sympathy and advice, however, is as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. But while he takes this stand, what do we see his party organs doing? They claim to make "State rights" the principal plank in their platform. In direct defiance of this principle, they call for the passage of a bill which would set aside the State Government in Louisiana, and ask for legislation in behalf of the South Carolina tax-payers, who urge Congress to utterly ignore legally-elected State officers and order a new election. How much "State rights" is there about this? The honest citizens of Texas, Arkansas, South Carolina, and Louisiana have the means of relief in their own hands. In due time they can use it. They are no worse off than New-York was under Tweed's sway. The people of the Empire State rose in their might and overthrew their oppressors. They did not appeal to Congress for help. They would have spurned such outside interference. But they ignored all other political issues until their relief was made sure. The Southern Democrats will not do likewise. By their perversity they did their share in bringing the existing evils upon their respective States. With the same obstinacy they reject any overture from those toward whom their political hate is simply venomous. But, in the meantime, it is for them, for Senator Eaton, and for their Democratic friends in the North, to explain how the Federal Government, or the Republican Party outside of the South, can interfere without total disregard of every principle of that local self-government for which they profess such deep devotion.

From the Indianapolis Daily Journal.

It is now over nine years since the close of the war, and about eight since the work of reconstruction began. That difficult problem has called out the honest and laborious efforts of a good many able men, and various appliances, legislative, executive, and judicial, have been brought to its solution. Yet it must be confessed that the work of reconstruction is still far from complete. The general condition of the Southern States is neither very happy nor encouraging, but we are by no means unmindful of the great difficulties which have surrounded the question, nor of the degree to which they have been intensified by the stubbornness and bad conduct of the Southern people themselves. It must be remembered that at the close of the war the foundations of society were completely broken up in the South, and everything was left in a demoralized and chaotic condition. But making all due allowance for these facts, for the bad disposition evinced by the Southern people, and for all the difficulties of the situation, it still seems as if the Southern States ought by this time to be further advanced than they are in the work of reconstruction. In view of this slow progress it is worth while for Congress to consider whether it has not made the mistake of interfering too much in the affairs of the Southern States, and of overdoing the work of reconstruction. The world is undoubtedly governed too much, and the mistake of overgovernment is as apt to spring up under a Democratic form of government as under any other. In State as in family government it is often wise policy not to notice every slight transgression, but to trust rather to the natural influences of time, reason, and common sense to correct evils which may only be exaggerated and perpetuated by too active treatment and too much legislation. The best theory of government is to leave as much as possible to the people, and only to interfere in cases where interference is clearly justified by the Constitution, and plainly demanded by the public interests, which, as a general rule, are best served by non-interference.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 13.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62....b3.114
16,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64....b. c.117
18,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.117⅞
500 do......12.117¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new..116
$1,500 U.S.5-20C.,'68.120⅜
20,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65, new....b3.119¾
30,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.120⅜
10,000 U. S. 10-40 R.113½
10,000 U. S. 5s,'81 C., 12..........113⅜

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

700 West. Union..s3. 72
1700 do.......... 72
800 do........s3. 71⅞
800 do........s3. 72
200 do.......... 72
13 do.......... 71¾
200 Pacific Mail....... 41⅝
1000 do.......... 41½
100 do........s3. 41½
800 do.......... 41½
100 N.Y.C. & Hud..s3. 98
800 Erie Railway...... 29¼
700 do.......... 29⅜
100 do.......... 29½
200 do.......... 29⅜
1400 Lake Shore..... 72⅜
1500 do.......b5. 72⅜
2000 do 72⅜
100 Lake Shore....b3. 72⅜
800 do.......... 72½
600 do.......... 72⅜
400 Union Pacific.b3. 25¼
1200 do.......... 25⅛
200 do.......... 25¼
300 North-west....... 38⅞
100 Rock Island...... 96
300 St. Paul......... 33⅝
100 St. Paul Pref..... 53½
100 Toledo & Wab.b3. 34½
100 do.......... 34½
200 do.......... 34⅜
600 do.......... 34¼
200 do.......... 34⅜
100 Ohio & Miss....... 23¼
200 C., C. & I. C...... 18½

MONDAY, June 15—A. M.

The general trade reports through the past week have been of a fair degree of activity in the lines of domestic produce, at variable prices, with some increase in the dealings in foreign merchandise, though in several instances at easier figures, influenced in part by the decline in Gold. The produce exports from this port have been liberal, especially so of Breadstuffs, Cheese, and Bacon. Ocean freights, which were depressed through the week by the very free offering of tonnage of recent arrival, closed up stronger, on an active movement, about clearing the market of the cheaper supply of accommodation. The Cotton receipts at the shipping ports for the week were 13,000 bales, against 20,400 bales same week last year, and the foreign exports 25,150 bales, against 32,200 bales the corresponding week of 1873. The local market closed more firmly on future deliveries, and about steady for immediate use. The Dry Goods distribution has been quite moderate, mainly in job lots, with the advantage as to values in favor of buyers. The Wool interest shows steadiness, on a fair inquiry from manufacturers. Crop reports, from the Grain districts especially, are very favorable, and the present promise is of an abundant harvest, which will be of vast advantage to the commercial as well as to the producing classes.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the business week ending Saturday, June 13, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Increase in Loans	$1,316,500
Decrease in Specie	2,461,100
Decrease in Greenbacks	939,800
Increase in Deposits	809,100
Decrease in Circulation	92,200

	June 14, '73.	June 6, '74.	June 13, '74.
National Capital	$70,985,000	$68,835,000	$68,835,000
Local Capital	17,157,000	16,769,400	16,769,400
Total	$88,142,500	$85,604,400	$85,604,400
Loans	277,714,400	279,926,300	281,242,800
Gold Notes	26,867,600	24,382,100	21,921,000
Greenbacks	46,397,000	61,890,850	60,951,000
Deposits	218,171,100	231,913,300	232,722,400
Circulation	27,402,700	26,674,000	26,371,800

The Bank movement of the week has been decidedly adverse on the specie and legal tender averages; the former having fallen off $2,461,100, and the latter $939,800 from the figures of the preceding statement. The Deposits gained $809,100, and the Loan and Discount item was expanded $1,316,500. The changes, however, were not of much weight as against the easy working of the Money Market, in view of the large accumulation of funds at this point seeking employment; and call loans to the more prominent Street houses closed at the nominal rates of 2@3 ℘ cent., with the best mercantile credits quoted at 4½@5½ ℘ cent. per annum. The Bank Clearing-house statement makes the currency clearings for the week $376,646,467, with resulting currency balances of $18,268,704. And the gold clearings $42,337,564, with resulting gold balances of $5,845,550. The Treasury Department has now under its control a Currency balance of $11,492,177, as against $10,548,965 last Saturday. The Coin balance is $81,083,263, as against $82,909,803 the preceding Saturday, and $81,958,979 at the close of May. Gold is a fraction higher than a week ago, but the speculation lacks spirit, and the market shows weakness at the close. The export movement is much lighter, and the Customs drain is also limited, amounting to $1,896,000. Government marketed a million of Gold on Thursday, and through the local Treasury office there were disbursements for the week of $479,000 of Coin interest and $187,000 in redemption of called Five-Twenties. Another official call for Five-Twenties, this time for one million for redemption, was published in THE TIMES of Saturday, and was said to reflect a recent sale of a further million of the Five ℘ Cents of the new Funding Loan. The Foreign Exchange market ruled comparatively quiet most of the week, and closed barely steady. On the Stock Exchange business has been unusually tame as a whole, and, after slight fluctuations on the general list—Erie forming the exception of radical changes—the market closed heavy and lower, influenced in part by the unfavorable alterations in the City Bank averages and the telegrams from Washington relative to the Currency Bill. The Public Funds were steadier than through the preceding week, and met with a better investment demand. State Bonds and Railway Mortgages closed with some show of firmness on a moderate inquiry.

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		June 14, '73.
American Gold	110⅝@111¼@110⅞	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	117¾@117½@117⅝	119
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January	120@119⅞@120⅜	121½
U. S. New 5 ℘ cents	113½@113@113½	115½
Central Pacific 6 ℘ cents	92¼@93	103⅛
Union Pacific 6 ℘ cents	86@87	87
New-York Central	98⅜@97½@98½@98	101⅞
Rock Island	96½@95⅜@96½@95⅞	109¼
St. Paul Common	32⅝@34@33⅜	52⅜
St. Paul Preferred	52¾@53½@53	72⅛
Toledo and Wabash	35⅞@34⅜	67⅜
Union Pacific	26@24¾@25⅞@25⅛	28
Erie	32⅜@29@32⅛@29⅜	65
Western Telegraph	72¾@71⅝@72⅝@72	85¾
Pacific Mail	42⅛@40⅜@42⅛@41⅝	40
Lake Shore	73¾@72½@73⅝@72⅜	....
North-western Common	39⅞@38¾@38⅞	92⅞
Harlem	129@128	130½
North-western Preferred	55¼@54@54½	....
Delaware and Lackawanna	109@109¼	105⅞
Central New-Jersey	108¼@107½	105⅝

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return on Saturday, amount for the past week to $10,680,140, as compared with $6,218,013 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $6,631,705, as against $5,614,992 last year. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $1,737,926, as against $1,385,858 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $1,896,000, comparing with $1,864,254 same week last June.

The Import Entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise (not including Foreign Specie) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of April, and since, semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$31,024,169	April	$40,569,995
August	32,632,909	May 2	6,537,995
September	29,772,735	May 9	6,514,037
October	27,275,914	May 16	7,523,869
November	20,784,951	May 23	11,376,203
December	20,214,570	May 30	8,580,605
January	30,211,665	June 6	8,265,338
February	34,616,354	June 13	10,680,140
March	42,448,552		
Total			$369,389,161
Same date 1873			399,093,310
Decrease since July 1			$29,704,149

The Export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported, since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$25,621,053	March	$29,299,218
August	24,343,509	April	23,301,296
September	25,799,042	May 6	6,736,887
October	21,246,858	May 13	4,454,367
November	28,495,382	May 20	6,654,543
December	25,250,750	May 27	5,376,634
January	23,455,638	June 3	5,158,443
February	20,725,611	June 10	6,631,705
Total since July 1			$286,112,177
To same date, 1873			254,408,267
Increase since July 1			$31,703,910
Gold, June 13, 1874			110⅞ ℘ cent.
Gold, June 14, 1873			116¼ ℘ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,838,643	April	$2,467,005
August	2,198,542	May 2	839,334
September	1,502,625	May 9	2,528,062
October	2,107,447	May 16	2,665,336
November	2,545,849	May 23	2,869,661
December	2,447,271	May 30	3,853,407
January	2,660,508	June 6	2,415,384
February	2,980,862	June 13	1,737,926
March	2,527,822		
Total since July 1, 1873			$47,415,684
Total to same date 1873			59,627,723
Decrease since July 1, 1873			$12,212,039

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since July 1, 1872, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,439,462	July	$9,331,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,238,334
November	5,958,287	November	3,707,511
December	6,558,461	December	6,515,425
January	10,195,293	January	9,752,291
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,373,044
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June 6	2,312,000	June 6	919,000
June 13	1,896,000	June 13	472,000
Total, 1874	$110,172,041	Total, 1874	$62,407,506
Total, 1873	127,410,874	Total, 1873	71,932,471

The shipments of Treasure from San Francisco from Jan. 1 to June 4 were $11,105,007, against $10,561,015 same time in 1873:

The earnings of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway for the first week in

June, 1874, were	$34,293 28
June, 1873	31,998 64
Increase	$2,294 64
For five months, to June 1, 1874	$692,856 53
For five months, to June 1, 1873	561,140 38
Increase	$131,716 15

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 13, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	44	Resin, bbls	2,716
Bees-wax, pkgs	6	Sprs. Turp., bbls	720
Brandy, pkgs	101	Tallow, pkgs	102
Cotton, bales	1,467	Stearine, pkgs	51
Flour, bbls	12,884	Grease, pkgs	14
Meal, bbls	2,725	Leather, sides	12,702
Meal, bags	240	Pork, pkgs	80
Wheat, bushels	400,784	Cut-meats, pkgs	368
Corn, bushels	232,612	Lard, tcs	497
Oats, bushels	34,477	Butter, pkgs	3,557
Malt, bushels	14,450	Cheese, pkgs	8,466
Peas, bushels	7,920	Rice, pkgs	59
Copper, bbls	86	Tea, pkgs	168
Beans, bbls	295	Tobacco, hhds	280
Eggs, bbls	1,259	Tobacco, pkgs	12
Hops, bales	109	Wool, bales	476
Hides, No	3,880	Whisky, bbls	401
Hides, bdls	82	Wine, pkgs	129

ASHES—Pots have been very quiet at $6 75 ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls neglected; quoted nominal at $9 ℘ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Quiet at 31½c.@34½c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been steady, but slow of sale, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, at 13c.@16c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℘ lb.

COAL—Trade has been on a restricted scale, but at steady prices. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ℘ ton.

COCOA—Has been in light request, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caracas at 16c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 12½c., and San Domingo at 7¼c.@7¾c., gold.

COFFEE—Held with confidence, but not active: 1,370 bags Rio, by the Temers, sold at 19c. gold, and 900 bags Maracaibo, by the Claribel and Northern Home, at 17½c.@19c., gold. Rio invoices quoted at 17¾c.@21c., gold.

COTTON—Has been dull to-day for early delivery, at previous prices. Sales, 284 bales to Spinners and 42 bales to speculators. Business for forward delivery has been less active, with prices quoted ⅛c.@3-16c. ℘ lb. higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,200 bales, (of which 3,300 bales were last evening, and 7,900 bales to-day,) and 800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June option closing at 17¼c.; July, 17 7-16c.; August, 17 27-32c.; September, 17 23-32c.; October, 17 7-16c.@17½c.; November, 17¼c.; December, 17¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,467 bales, including 271 bales from Charleston, 1,000 bales from Galveston, and 196 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 1,509 bales. ....The week's exports hence have been 4,461 bales. ....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 2,678,886 bales, (including 1,724,491 bales to Great Britain and 953,595 bales to the Continent,) against 2,469,575 bales the same time in 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Strict Good Ordinary	16⅝	16¾	16 15-16	16 15-16
Low Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Middling	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
Good Middling	19¼	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been in more demand, with prices quoted generally stronger. Opium much firmer.

DYEWOODS—Have been in fair request, since our last, with prices generally well supported. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22, currency; Jamaica do., $19@$20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $21@$21 50, currency; Jamaica do., at $22, gold, and Mexican do., $20 gold.

EGGS—Have been in fair supply and comparatively dull, within the range of 14c.@17c., for ordinary to choice, with the main dealings at 15c.@15½c. for good to prime.

EARTHENWARE—Is in very liberal supply and slow of sale at irregular prices.

FERTILIZERS—Are quoted steady, and moderately inquired for.

FISH—The demand has been good for most kinds, with Dry Cod quoted steady at $4 25@$5 ℘ cwt.; do. in drums, $5@$6 50; No. 1 Mackerel at $15@$22; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $12 50@$13 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 27c.@30c. for Scale, and 25c. for No. 1 ℘ box; Dutch Herring, $1 05@$1 20 ℘ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately sought after, as a rule, since our last, at about steady prices. The export demand has been fair, chiefly for lines of regular shipping extras and low grades of Winter Wheat product at the ruling figures. In trade and family brands, the movement has been altogether in a jobbing way within our range. The sales since our last have been 12,100 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $3 85@$4 50; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to very good Extra State, $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5 75@$6 15; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $6 25@$7 35; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 35, chiefly at $5 85@$6 15; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 85@$6 35; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 85@$6 65 ℘ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour has been steady, but less active; 900 bbls. sold....Rye Flour firm and in more demand; sales, 625 bbls., chiefly at $5 65@$5 75 ℘ bbl....Corn-meal unchanged; sales, 550 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, on liberal offerings, and a moderately active inquiry from export buyers, checked in part by the firmer range of ocean freights. Winter Wheat has been quiet, and rather unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 134,000 bushels at $1 46@$1 50 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly $1 50 for strictly prime Minnesota, and $1 49 for prime Milwaukee stock; $1 45½@$1 47 for fair ordinary to strictly choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at $1 45½@$1 46 for average boat-loads; $1 40@$1 41½ for No. 2 Chicago mainly at $1 41½ for prime boat-loads; $1 37@$1 49 for ungraded Spring; $1 53@$1 56 for Red Western; $1 60@$1 62 for White Western. There has been very little inquiry for stock for forward delivery. The asking prices for June and July are above the views of buyers....Corn has been quite active, opening about 1½c.@2c. ℘ bushel lower, but closing more firmly. The export purchases have been quite extensive; sales have been reported of 291,000 bushels (part to arrive) at 83c.@86c., for inferior to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 85c.@86c. for boat-loads, and closing at 85c. for best steamer, and 86c. for strictly prime sailing vessel, stock; 85½c.@87½c. for Yellow Western; and 90c. for White do. Also, 32,000 bushels prime mixed Western, June delivery, at 85c. ℘ bushel. ....Rye held more firmly, but quiet. Sales, 4,500 bushels State and Pennsylvania, car stock, at $1 05, with $1 08 reported till for prime Canada....Barley and Barley Malt inactive and nominal....Of Canada Peas, 5,000 bushels, in bond, reported sold on private terms; held at $1 05....Oats firmer and in good demand, though closing tamely; sales, 61,000 bushels at 62c.@65c. for mixed Western, from track and afloat; 63c. for prime do., in store; and 67c.@71c. for White Western....Hay, Straw, and Feed, quoted as before....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 31,239 bbls. Flour, 1,580,643 bushels Wheat, 352,900 bushels Corn, 20,590 bushels Rye; and 7,872 bushels Peas.

HARDWARE—Has been in light demand at essentially unchanged prices.

HEMP—Further sales of 900 bales Jute Butts have been reported at 2½c.@2⅝c., currency, 60 days' credit, showing a firmer market. Other kinds quiet, but steady.

HIDES—Have been held with more firmness, on less urgent offerings of stock, and a fair demand; sales 300 Dry Central American and 100 Dry Texas on private terms. The week's receipts have been only 25,416 Hides; sales 52,760 Hides, the latter embracing, according to Pickard & Anderson, 2,375 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20 to 21½ lbs., at 26c., gold, 4 months, usual selection, 6,955 Dry Entre Rios, 22 to 22½ lbs., at 25½c., gold, 3 months, usual selection; 14,530 Dry Montevideo, 21½ to 22½ lbs., at 25½c., gold, part 6 months, usual selection; 1,475 Dry Montevideo, Seconds, 22 lbs., at 22c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 2,775 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, and Montevideo Kips, 9 to 12 lbs., at 25c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 735 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 20 to 21 lbs., on private terms; 600 Dry Rio Grande Ox, 21¾ lbs., at 24c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Rio Grande Cow, (to arrive in Boston,) 20 lbs.; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande Kips, (to arrive in Boston,) 12 lbs., on private terms; 3,450 Dry California, 23 lbs., at 23c., gold, cash to 60 days, usual selection; 1,060 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs.; 2,150 Dry Mexican, 20 to 21 lbs.; 860 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,700 Dry Texas and New-Orleans, 22 to 24 lbs., at 22c. to 23c., currency; 375 Dry Southern, 18 to 19 lbs.; 620 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs.; 605 Dry Salted Matamoras, 34 lbs.; 2,435 Wet Salted Texas and New-Orleans, 20 to 60 lbs.; 4,560 City and Country Slaughter, 50 to 70 lbs., on private terms; Stock in first hands, to-day, 98,900 Hides, and 873 bales do., against 231,200 Hides, and 442 bales do., same time last year.

MOLASSES—Quiet at former figures.

NAILS—Have been moderately dealt in, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 80@$3 90; 8d. and 9d., $4@$4 15; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 40; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d., fine, $6@$6 15; 2d., $6 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15; Finishing stock, $4 40@$5 90; Clinch stock, $5 50@$6 50 ℘ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin depressed, lower, and unsettled; demand limited, offerings more liberal. Sales since our last, 300 bbls. Strained at $2 65, closing with full lots reported as available at $2 50, and 500 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5 ℘ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch unchanged....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 650 bbls., at 36½c., closing steady at this price.

OIL-CAKE—Has been very quiet, with Western quoted at $43@$43 50, currency, and City at $42, gold, ℘ ton. The week's receipts have been 2,001 bags; exports, 5,562 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Crude firmer and in fairly active demand; early deliveries quoted at 5¼c. in bulk, and 9¼c.@9½c. in shipping order. Sales 5,000 bbls. in bulk, July option, at 5½c.; and 8,000 bbls., in shipping order, on private terms....Refined also stronger in price, and in better request. Sales 5,000 bbls., early delivery, at 13c., closing at 13c.@13¼c.; 2,500 bbls., first ten days in July, at 13½c.; and 5,000 bbls. July at 13½c. At Philadelphia, Refined quoted for early delivery at 13c.@13¼c.; July, 13¼c.@13½c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 17½c....Naphtha, 7¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, but quoted steady; sales, 125 bbls. new Western Mess at $18, with Prime Mess and Extra Prime quoted as before. For forward delivery, new Western Mess quoted at $17 85 for June, $17 90 for July, and $18 10 for August, on, however, a dull market; no important dealings reported....Dressed Hogs in demand, with City quoted at 7⅜c.@7½c. ℘ lb....Cut-meats firm, and City product fairly active. Sales, 500 fresh Bellies, in bulk, at 8¾c.; 19,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 12 to 10 lbs., at 9¼c.; 500 bxs. Bellies, 17 lbs., at 9¾c.; 1,500 fresh Hams at 10c.@10¼c.; 2,000 Pickled Hams at 11c.; 2,200 Smoked Hams at 12c.@12½c.; 500 fresh Shoulders at 6½c.; 3,000 Pickled Shoulders at 6¾c.; Western stock dull....Bacon steady; sales, 640 bxs. City Long Clear at 9⅞c.@10c.; and 10 bxs. Short Clear at 10⅜c....Lard has been in less request, opening less firmly, but closing rather stronger in price. Sales for early delivery embrace small lots of Western Steam at 11⅝c.@11 11-16c.; 325 tcs. City do. at 11¼c.; small lots of Refined, for the Continent at 11¾c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 650 tcs., June options, at 11⅝c., closing at 11⅝c.@11 11-16c.; 500 tcs., July, at 11 11-16c., closing at 11¾c.; 1,750 tcs., August, at 11⅞c., closing at 11 13-16c.@11⅞c.; and 250 tcs., September, at 12c....Beef steady but quiet; 100 tcs. City Extra India Mess sold at $26....Butter and Cheese about as last quoted. The week's exports hence for European ports have been 874 pkgs. Pork, 2,132 pkgs. Beef, 6,042 bxs. Bacon, 4,370 pkgs. Lard, 51,026 bxs. Cheese, and 859 pkgs. Butter.

RICE—The demand for job lots has been moderate, with Carolina quoted a shade easier in price. Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6 75@$7, free, and $3 12½@$3 25, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been very moderately sought after, with Clover quoted steady at 10c.@10½c.; Rough Flax at $2 50@$2 62½ ℘ bushel. Timothy at $2 90@$3 12½ ℘ bushel. Calcutta Linseed, $2 50, gold, ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive at about former prices; receipts, 234 bales; sales, 9,000 lbs. Central American, and 7,000 lbs. Para, on private terms. Goat have been less sought after, but have been held firmly. Receipts, 259 bales; sales, 32 bales Rio Hache, 30 bales Pata, and 26 bales Mexican, on private terms. Deer quoted: Honduras, 60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Angostura, 48c.; Para, 64c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.@52½c., currency, ℘ lb.; Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52½c.; Cape, 34c.@37c.; Madras, ℘ skin, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 35c.@39c., currency, ℘ lb.

SOAP—Has been generally inactive, yet quoted steady, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9¼c. currency; Colgate's Pale at 7¼c.; Family, 8c., and W. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw, quiet and weak in price, within our previous range. Sales, 280 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@8c., and 150 bxs. Clayed at 8¾c. The two cargoes of Refining Cuba mentioned in our last as rumored sold embraced 750 hhds. at 7⅞c.@8 1-16c. ℘ lb., the latter said to have been for about good....Refined Sugars quoted about as before, on a very moderate trade.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow firm, and in very good demand. Sales, 167,000 lbs. common to strictly Prime at 7⅝c.@8¼c. The week's exports have been 2,404 pkgs....Stearine, held with confidence, within the range of 12⅜c.@12⅞c. for prime Western and City, but quiet.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 200 bbls., in lots, at 98½c. ℘ gallon, closing rather more firmly.

FREIGHTS—A better demand has been noted for room and tonnage, especially from Grain and Petroleum shippers and rates have been quoted firmer, closing in favor of shipowners....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 20,000 bushels Wheat at 9d.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 8¾d.@9¼d. ℘ bushel; 1,250 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 350 bxs. Bacon at 30s. ℘ ton; 3,500 Staves on private terms. And from Philadelphia, by steam, (reported thence,) 50 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℘ lb.; 800 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℘ bbl.; 4,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ℘ bushel; 1,950 pkgs. Provisions at 37s. 6d.@40s.; 200 tons Oil-cake at 30s.; 300 hhds. Tallow at 37s. 6d.; 100 pchns. Molasses at 32s. 6d. And a bark, 520 tons, with Cotton and Sugar, reported from Maceio, at 2⅜d. and 25s....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ℘ 60 lbs., and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn at 10d. ℘ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 Staves on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 382 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. 3d.; an Austrian bark, 745 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do. at 5s. 9d., short lay days; an Italian bark, 557 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters do. at 6s.; now quoted at 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. for vessels of medium size; a German bark, 450 tons, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d., privileges extending to the Continent; a Norwegian bark, with 2,600 quarters Grain, reported from Philadelphia, at 6s. 7½d.; a bark, with 3,500 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 3d.; a British bark, with 3,300 quarters do., from do., reported at 6s. 9d.; and a Norwegian bark, with about 2,800 quarters do., at 6s. 6d. ℘ quarter. Also, a ship, 937 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, and a British bark, 504 tons, with do., from Portland, Oregon, at 92s. 6d....For Havre, by steam, 32,000 bushels Wheat and 450 pkgs. Provisions, on private terms; also, a Norwegian bark, 582 tons, hence, with 3,900 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d. ℘ bbl....For Bristol Channel direct, an Italian bark, 463 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters Grain, at 5s. 6d., with option of Gloucester, at 5s. 7½d. and £10 gratuity....For a Continental port direct, a Norwegian bark, 420 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d. ℘ quarter....For the Continent, a British ship, 1,230 tons, with about 8,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d., Dutch ports excluded and a German bark, 610 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. do. from Baltimore, on private terms. ....For Antwerp, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms; also a Norwegian bark, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d....For Bremen, by steam, 24,500 bushels Rye and Corn, 400 bbls. Resin, 260 pkgs. Tobacco, and 1,475 pkgs. Merchandise, at current rates; and a German bark, 786 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,400 bbls Petroleum from Baltimore, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 60 tons Silver Ore, on private terms....For Rotterdam, a Dutch bark, 553 tons, with tobacco, from Baltimore, at 26s. 3d....For Stettin, a German bark, 320 tons, hence, with about 2,550 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms....For Amsterdam, a German bark, 841 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 26s. 3d....For Trieste, a Norwegian bark, 241 tons, hence with 1,000 bbls and 3,000 cases Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. and 33c....For Montreal, a British bark, 322 tons, with Sugar, reported from Maceio, at 42s. 6d....For Elverton, a schooner with Coal from Baltimore, at $6....For St. Thomas, an American brig, 350 tons, and a schooner, 494 tons, with Coal from Baltimore, at $3. For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a brig, reported at $6 25 and $4 25....For Havana and back to Philadelphia, a brig, reported at $6 and $4....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, about 180 tons, reported at $2,200....For Jamaica, a brig, reported from Philadelphia, at $1,000, and back with Logwood, at $5....For ports north of Hatteras, an American brig, 458 tons, with sugar, reported from Sagua, at $5; and a British bark with do., from Havana, via French Keys, at $5 50. ....For Philadelphia, a schooner with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $9.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, June 13.—The demand for Domestic Wool has been quite active, the sales for the week comprising upward of 1,500,000 lbs., but the business has been almost exclusively confined to Spring California and super and extra Pulled. New Spring California is, in fact, about the only available Wool offering, as the stock of Fleeces has become almost exhausted, and of other kinds stocks are also quite reduced. New California has been arriving quite freely, and considerable supplies are near at hand. The transactions in this description the past week have been 875,000 lbs., and include a lot of 15,000 lbs. Nos. 2 and 3, light and long staple, at 42c. ℘ lb., but the principal transactions have been at 34c.@38c. ℘ lb. Some small lots of new Ohio Fleeces have been received, and 85,000 lbs. sold at 50c.@55c., including 6,000 lbs. choice X and above at 55c. ℘ lb. Shearing is now very general throughout the West, and next week we look for more active movements. New Kentucky Combing Wool has been arriving quite freely, and there is now a good assortment offering. Prices range from 46c.@48c. ℘ lb., and we look for more active movements in a week or two. Pulled Wool continues to meet with a ready sale, and previous prices are sustained. Sales have been made of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, No. 1 XXX, and above, at 55c.@57c.; Michigan Fleece, 51c.@53c.; Unwashed and Unmerchantable, 22c.@44c.; Delaine and Combing, 62½c.; Unwashed Delaine and Combing, 45c.@48c.; Tub-washed, 45c.@52c.; Scoured, 50c.@95c.; Superfine and X Pulled, 41½c.@56c.; Spring California, 28c.@42c.; Fall California, 25½c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 16,514 bbls.; Wheat, 509,538 bushels; Corn, 344,262 bushels; Oats, 159,900 bushels. The largest Grain fleet of the season arrived last night. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 154,581 bushels; Corn, 165,565 bushels; Oats, 2,402 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 44,629 bushels; Corn, 46,171 bushels; Oats, 50,140 bushels. Canal Freights steady; Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. Flour active; sales, 1,500 bushels at a range of, for Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber Winter, $7 25@$7 75; White Winter, $7 75@$9. Wheat dull; sales, Milwaukee No. 1 at $1 35; small lots do. at $1 37; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 36@$1 37; No. 2 do., $1 33; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 30½; Port Washington, $1 37; Red Winter, $1 45@$1 50; White Winter, $1 60@$1 70. Corn active; sales, 50,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 72c. Oats quiet; sales, 5,600 bushels No. 2, in lots, at 56c.; offered by boat-load at 55c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Barley-malt firm: Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 20½; No. 2 Spring, $1 18¾, cash; $1 18⅜, July; $1 18¾, August; No. 3 Spring, $1 12½; rejected, $1 03. Corn in fair demand, irregular and lower, closing steady; No. 2 Mixed, 61¾c., cash; 60¾c., July or August; High Mixed, 62c.; Rejected, 57¼c. Oats steady; No. 2, 46½c., cash; 43¾c., July; Rejected, 43¼c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 83c.@84c. Barley nominal. Pork unsettled and lower closing steadier at $17 25, cash, June, and July. Lard dull and drooping, at 11⅛c. Bulk Meats—No sales; offered ⅛c. lower. Whisky steady, at 94½c. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3⅝c.@3¾c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 165,000 bushels Corn, 70,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 339,000 bushels Corn, 99,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 13.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for double extra. Wheat dull; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 41. Corn quiet; market closes easier; sales, 2,200 bushels at 75c. Corn-meal higher; Bolted, $32; Unbolted, $31 ℘ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $24 ℘ ton. Canal Freights lower; Wheat, 7¾c.; Corn, 7c.; Peas, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, to the Hudson, $3 25; to Newburg, $3 75; to New-York, $4. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 17,300 bushels; Corn, 10,700 bushels; Lumber, 2,636,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 1,500 bushels; Corn, 8,900 bushels; Lumber, 906,000 feet.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—Flour shade firmer, quiet, and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; Southern White scarce at 90c.@91c.; Southern Yellow, 82c.; Western mixed scarce; new, 83c.; old, 84c.@84½c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye dull and nominal. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet, with only a limited jobbing demand. New Mess Pork, 18¼c.@18½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15½c. Lard—Refined, 12c.; sales, yesterday 1,000,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides, Bulk Meats, seller, August, at 10¼c. Butter quiet; quality of receipts poor; sales, 18c.@21c. Coffee quiet but firmer at 18¼c.@20¼c. Whisky unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat lower to sell; No. 2 Spring, $1 10 asked, $1 09 bid; No. 3 Red, $1 23 asked, $1 21 bid. Corn opened firm, with some sales higher; No. 2 Mixed, 60c.@61c. on track; closed easier at 60c. Oats easier; No. 2 at 47c.@48c. Rye dull; No. 2, 75c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork quiet at $18 25. Dry-salted Meats, nothing doing. Bacon dull, with only a small order trade. Lard unchanged. Live Hogs—Sales of light at $4 75@$5; Bacon, $5@$5 30; heavy, $5 40@$5 60. Cattle—Low grades about 50c. lower; common to choice Texan, $1 50@$5; medium to fair Butchers, $3 50@$4; prime to extra Steers, $5@$6 25. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Butter dull; New-York State unchanged; Western choice, 18c.@20c.; do. fair to good, 14c.@15c. Cheese very dull; New-York State, 14c.@15c.; Western Reserve, 13c.@13½c.; half skims, 8c.@10c. Eggs—Pennsylvania, 18c.; Western, 16c.@17c. Petroleum firmer and higher; Refined, 12½c. cash and June; 12¾c.@13c., July. Flour firmer but not quotably higher; Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; Extra, $5 50@$6; State, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25. Wheat weak; Red, $1 35@$1 47; Amber, $1 58; White, $1 60. Rye unchanged. Corn active; Yellow, 82c.; Western Mixed, 79c.@81c. Oats advancing tendency; White, 61c.@63c.; Mixed, 57c.@60c. Whisky declined 1c.; sales at 99c.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 13.—Flour—Family shade higher at $6 15@$6 30; other grades unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 30. Corn firm and active; Mixed, 66c.@67c. Oats quiet but firm at 50c.@58c. Rye steady, with few sellers, at 95c. Barley nominal. Butter dull and lower; choice, 22c.@23c.; lower grades nominal. Pork quiet but firm at $17 50@$17 75. Lard quiet; jobbing sales of kettle at 11½c.@11¾c.; small sales Summer at 10⅛c.@10¼c. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged; loose Shoulders sold at 7⅜c., buyer August. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Whisky steady at 96c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed firmer; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 44; Amber Michigan, $1 33½@$1 34, cash; $1 34, June; $1 35, July; No. 1 Red, $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 32½@$1 33, cash; $1 33, July; $1 25, August; No. 3 Red, $1 28. Corn in fair demand and lower; High Mixed, 66c., cash; 66½c., July; 67c., August; 67¼c., September; Low Mixed, 65½c., cash and July; no grade, 65c.; Damaged, 59c. Oats a shade higher; No. 1 at 52c.; No. 2 at 50½c.; Michigan, 50½c. Freights firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—24,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels, Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 13.—Corn quiet; Yellow Mixed, 80c.; White Mixed, 90c.@92c.; White, 94c.@95c. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Lard scarce and higher; tierce, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; keg, 12¾c. Sugar dull; good common, 7¾c.; good fair, 7¼c.; prime, 9c. Molasses—No movement. Coffee—Dealers' stock, $5,000 bags; in good demand and firmer; ordinary, 17½c.@18½c.; fair, 19½c.; good, 20¾c.@21c.; prime, 21½c.@22c. Corn-meal in demand and firmer at $3 75. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 42.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 24½; No. 2, $1 22¼, cash; $1 21⅞ June; $1 21⅜ July. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 45½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 61c. Rye dull and a shade lower; sales No. 1 at 84c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 30; No. 3 Spring, 95c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 4c.; to Oswego, 7¾c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour; 105,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour; 167,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 77c.@81c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 60c.@65c. Rye, 95c. Provisions quiet; Pork, $18 25. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c. Plain, 12½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Lard, 12½c.@12¾c. Whisky, 97c.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Cattle—Receipts 850 head; market active to the extent of offerings at yesterday's full prices; sales at $5 25@$6 35 for fair to extra Steers; shipments, 3,526 head. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; market active and firm at $5@5 60 for common to good; $5 65@$5 80 for choice to extra; shipments, 9,378 head.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 13.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 32½c. Resin dull at $1 90 for Strained; $1 75 for No. 2; $4@$4 25 for Low Pale; $5 50@$6 for Extra Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 75 for Hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip; $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Cotton dull; Middling, 18⅛c.; Low Middling, 17⅛c.; strict Good Ordinary, 16⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c.; Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 35 bales; gross, 463 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 13.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 73 bales; gross, 73 bales; exports coastwise, 1,101 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 63,662 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 13.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 132 bales; exports, coastwise, 182 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 10,384 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 13.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 151 bales; gross 151 bales; sales, 437 bales; stock, 14,224 bales.

MOBILE, June 13.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 12 bales; exports coastwise. 212 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 15,577 bales.

GALVESTON, June 13.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 103 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 7,374 bales.

BOSTON, June 13.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 18⅜c.; net receipts, 302 bales; gross, 598 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 9,500 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 13—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108½; 1867s, 107¾. Erie Railway Shares, 26¾@27. New-York Central, 90.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27@27¼.

PARIS, June 13—P. M.—Rentes, 59f. 82½c.

Evening.—Rentes closed at 59f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8½d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8¼d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 5-16d. Corn, 36s. ℘ quarter.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales today 4,600 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 8½d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 8 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

LONDON, June 13—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 59s. Linseed-oil, £28 9s.@£29 ℘ ton.

HAVANA, June 13.—Sugar nominal; Molasses Sugar 17@17¼ reals ℘ arroba; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 17@17¼ reals; fair to good Refining, 18@18¼ reals; Grocery grades, 22½@23 reals. Stock of Sugar in Havana and Matanzas, 336,000 boxes and 22,500 hhds. Receipts of the week, 29,000 boxes and 5,900 hhds.; exported during the week, 15,500 boxes and 6,200 hhds., including 5,800 boxes and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal; 18 reals ℘ keg. Bacon $35@$36 ℘ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $72@$74 ℘ quintal; Goshen, $82@$84. Flour, $28 50@$30 ℘ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $48@$50 ℘ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $39 ℘ quintal; in tins, $42@$43. Potatoes, $12@$13 ℘ bbl. Wax—Yellow, $19@$20 ℘ arroba; White, $29@32. Empty Hogsheads, $7 50@$8. Lumber—White Pine, $65@$75; Pitch Pine, $57@60. Box Shooks, 12@14 reals. Spanish Gold, 261@264. Exchange in fair demand; on the United States, short sight, currency, 128 premium; on London, 178@180 premium; on Paris, 148@150 premium.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—The Day Calendar of the Fourth Judicial Department, corrected for Monday, is as follows: Nos. 61, 65½, 70, 74, 15, 35, 75, 80, 81, 87, 88, 92, 93, 95.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
Demurrers.
4—Foley vs. Palmer et al.
13—Weetjen et al. vs. St. Paul & P. R. R. Co.
16—Sawyer, Surveyor, vs. Butterfield, As'nee.
12—Oakley vs. Hannahs et al.
17—Jones vs. Isaacs.
18—Clerke vs. Butler, impleaded, et al.
27—Craft vs. Brower et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.
259—Kitchen, Receiver, vs. O'Rorke et al.
320—Burchill et al. vs. Forrest et al.
155—Walsh, Assignee vs. Clews et al.
169—Met. Ins. Co. vs. Board of Fire Underw'ters.
184—Spencer vs. Clark et al.
190—Salmon vs. Leonard et al.
81—Clark, Administrat'x, &c., vs. Griswold.
117—Sanders vs. Poor et al.
191—Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.
192—Coffin vs. Russell et al.
193—O'Brien vs. Browning.
194—Shewan et al. vs. Thompson et al.
195—Everinghim vs. Vanderbilt et al.
201—Chittick vs. Lewis.
202—Bowen vs. Ford et al.
204—Frost vs. Van Loon.
206—Kennedy vs. Barandon et al.

Nos.
210—White, Trustee, &c., vs. Livingston et al.
214—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Keech et al.
215—Foley vs. Green, Controller et al.
216—Donohue vs. The Mayor.
217—Peck, Executor, et al. vs. Dinsmore et al.
218—Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Brewster et al.
219—Covel vs. Blass.
221—Castner, Receiver, vs. Donohue et al.
224—McNiff vs. Straut et al.
226—Anderson vs. The Mayor.
7—Parish vs. Sherman et al.
11—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
15—Ritter vs. Booty.
30—Lynch vs. Richardson et al.
34—Orr vs. Gilmore et al.
43—Hastings, Receiver, &c., vs. Drew et al.
85—Hynes vs. Mooney et al.
144—Bench vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
146—Jeremiah et al. vs. Jeremiah.
163—Frueauff, Adm'r, &c., vs. Skiddy et al.
166—Cook vs. Platt et al.
170—Ireland vs. Vredenburgh et al.
171—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
184—Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.
3124—Coffin et al. vs. Mayor, &c.
2556—Leverich vs. The Mayor.
3320—Witmarh vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1158—Barney vs. Roe.
1406—Levy vs. Rinskopf.
1426—Mason vs. Renton.
1702—Beekman, Rec'r, vs. Friedman.
3276—Pearson vs. The Mayor.
1838—Phelps vs. Chapnell, impl'd.

Nos.
1262—Droxler, Adm'x, vs. Dingel et al.
68—Richards vs. Lester.
1852—Tyng vs. Sewell.
182—Littell vs. Sandford.
1304—Douglass vs. William, impl'd.
300—Winslow et al. vs. Brewster et al.
1592—Richards vs. Bacon.
1832—Brabyn vs. South Side R. R. Co., Long Island.
862—Gillies et al. vs. Pardell et al.
2596—People's Bank, N. Y., vs. Crane et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
2549—Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.
2921—Smith vs. The Mayor.
3251—Walters vs. McDonald.
1581—Seaman et al. vs Glegner.
1657—Irwin et al. vs. Peckersgill, Survivor.
183—Barstow et al. vs. Hansen et al.
2533—Heatherton et al. vs. The Mayor.
1629—Sillman vs. Southeimer.
611—Wood vs. Erie Railway Co.
3625—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
441½—Metzler vs. Kelly.
1145—McGrath vs. Wood.
669½—Marshall vs. Fowler et al.
2345—National Broadway Bank vs. The Mayor.
2351½—Palmer vs. The Mayor.
1751—Ganong vs. Tribune Association.
637—Inslee, &c., vs. Hampton.
3619—Gorry, Administrat'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1181½—Wilson vs. N. Y. & T. S. B. Co.
467—Herrman vs. Duer et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Will meet on Thursday, July 2, at 12 M., for the purpose of rendering decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
39—Gonzales, Administratrix, vs. New-York and Harlem Company.
1503—Hazewell vs. Coursen.
1647—Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c.
917—Egbert et al. vs. Hiffelsheimer.
1663—Thompson v. Parker.
341—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1711—Wilkowski vs. Brennan, Sheriff.

Nos.
1727—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Mech. & Trades. Ins. Co.
695—Schillinger Artificial Pavement Company vs. Hull.
1741—Tugnot et al. vs. U. S. & B. M. S. S. Co.
41—Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
317—Hall vs. Darling.
937—Keogh vs. Levenson.
655—Wright vs. Huggins.
651—Hieronymous vs. Petrie.
1875—Demarest vs. Demarest.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
914—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche.
884—Lammon, Administrator, vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
730—Urbach vs. Doughaday.
578—Journeau vs. Tallman.
924—Furlong vs. Allen.
996—Fisk, Executrix, vs. The N. O. Mutual Ins. Co.
1294—De Zea vs. The Mayor.
570—Harnett et al. vs. Garvey.

Nos.
1726—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.
896—Pioneer I. Works vs. Reynolds.
842—Raynor et al. vs. Hoagland.
1042—Birnbaum, by Guardian, vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
952—National Steam-ship Co. vs. Zung.
1068—Frankenberg vs. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
852—Blanchard vs. Brigham.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2030—Angevine vs. Sandford.
3627—Selligman vs. S. & W. A. R. R. Co.
4226—Keyes vs. Mayor.
4048—Byrne vs. The Mayor.
4050—Drake vs. The Mayor.
4237—Costello vs. The Mayor.
4098—Hanlon vs. The Mayor.
3986—Oram vs. The Mayor.
3987—McGram vs. The Mayor.
4113—Boyle vs. The Mayor.
4275—Johnson vs. The Mayor.
2118—Henry vs. Sharp.
1173—McGuire vs. Grant.
344—Klohr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1805—Jackson vs. Delaney.

Nos.
2447—Houston vs. Washburn.
3770—Hayward vs. Brennan.
2355—Mauzner vs. Tone. Order.
3396—Osborn vs. Dreyfus. Order.
3493—Dreyfus vs. Osborn.
866—Krymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
Set down for June 9.
1612—Washington Ice Co. vs. Silver.
2175—Christal vs. Driggs.
1363—Hexter vs. Brennan.
410—Schwartz vs. O'Brien.
97—Bender vs. Evarard.
1214—Hudson vs. O'Brien.
2477—Wyte vs. Brown.
1264—Pomroy vs. Roberts.
1036—Riefer vs. Schedd.
4051—Dossy vs. Gross.
1733—Shaw vs. Babcock.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2668—International Life & Trust Co. vs. Franklin Ins. Co.
1848—Gallett vs. Nichols.
3903—McCarthy vs. The Mayor, &c.
78—Ely vs. Stillwell.
2744—Smith et al. vs. Btague et al.
3891—McGuire vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2631—Jardine vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1753—Gardner vs. Sherwood.
2570—Moller et al. vs. Tuska.
2571—Same vs. Same.
Set down for June 15.
2200—Frey, &c., vs. Zweig, &c.
2706—Barasategui vs. Esteva.
2625—Mueller vs. Holz et al.
2739—Warner vs. Zabriskie.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
2720—Rubin vs. The Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Co.
5090—Nordell vs. The Swedish Ben. Assoc'n of New-York.
5121—Dorlach vs. Fischer et al.
5418—Coddington et al. vs. Watson et al.
5236—Heath vs. Austin.
5028—Harcomb vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
4649—Sherwood vs. Cummings.
4398—Van Duzer vs. Tabor.
4216—French et al. vs. Goldstein et al.

Nos.
3221—Barber vs. Honser.
2393—Wronker vs. Levy.
3008—Solomon et al. vs. Yerrance.
4868—Brewster et al. vs. Griswold.
2196—Jacquelin et al. vs. The Western Union Telegraph Co.
5436—Arnold et al. vs. Blees Sewing-machine Co.
5437—Same vs. Same.
——Robinson vs. Matthews.
786—Degitz vs. Holland.
4388—Fulda vs. Newitte et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
——Travers vs. McBean.
4708—Murphy et al. vs. Mittnacht.
5117—Nelson, Jr., et al. vs. Gostling.
4804—Dexter vs. Ely et al.
5079—Klein vs. Barz et al.
5237—Guiterman et al. vs. Loenberg.
5367—Schwart et al. vs. Cunningham.
5135—Schelansky vs. Weiner.

Nos.
5256—Hall vs. Vogel.
5183—Calkin vs. Swift.
5119—Condict vs. Young.
4710—Gibson vs. Peck et al.
4236—Walton vs. Tuthill et al.
4218—Scofield vs. Epstein et al.
4141—Sieger vs. Bassford.
5505—Cowing vs. Untermeyer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
4644—Bradbury et al. vs. Godfrey.
5444—Ostrander vs. Sexton.
5149—Erie Railway Co. vs. Piser, impleaded.
5031—Loughran vs. Hayes.
3889—Herzog vs. Leippoldt.
4720—Lee vs. Baebler.
4986—Armreidt vs. Doscher.
5393—Mann vs. Alden, impleaded.
5322—Kouth vs. Lenz.

Nos.
5403—Farley, Administrator vs. Gallagher.
5300—Broome vs. Fetherston.
5314—Richardson et al. vs. Anderson et al.
5245—Hosslacher vs. Strakosch.
5065—Husz vs. Franck et al.
5048—The Eagleton Mfg. Co. vs. Baker.
5382—Fisher vs. Marshall.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Frederick Evers, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick S. Hickey, felonious assault and battery.
Ernest Uling, Louisa Germs, Maria Ivancy, Chas. R. Fink, false pretenses.
Edward Moriarty, grand larceny.
James Goggins, Michael Powers, larceny from the person.
Lizzie Grady, Mary Berry larceny from the person.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.
(Entrance on Greene st. Post Office Box No. 1811.)
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.

The following-named obsolete and unserviceable articles will be sold at public auction at New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, on the 16th day of June, 1874, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:

1 42-pound James Rifled Gun.
129 Gun Carriages, Caissons, Forges, Battery and Mortar Wagons, Mortar Beds, and Sling Carts.
20 Wheels for Field Carriages.
230 Sets of Artillery Harness.
23,215 Breech and Muzzle Loading Carbines, Muskets and Rifles.
6,907 Sabres, Swords, Lances, and Pikes.
2,242,852 Cartridges for Carbines, Muskets, and Revolvers.
8,227,535 Percussion Caps.
102,320 pounds of Lead and Bullets.
2,860 pounds of Horse Shoes.
140,000 pounds, more or less, Projectiles.
20,000 pounds, more or less, Scrap Brass, Copper, and Iron.
2,860 pounds Sheet Copper.
22,987 pounds Sulphur, (Brimstone.)
1 Fire Engine and Hose.

Also, quantities of Artillery Implements, Appendages, and Parts for Small Arms, Primers, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry Accoutrements, Horse Equipments, Artillery Harness Parts, Cartridge Bags, Rope, Tools, and Utensils.

Dealers in Scrap Metals, &c., are specially invited to examine the catalogue, which can be had on application to the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., or at this office.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. on the day of sale as soon as the bid is accepted, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

All stores to be removed within fifteen days from the close of the sale.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid not deemed satisfactory.
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 10, 1874.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, will sell, for account of whom it may concern, at public auction, at the foot of Christopher st., North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., 1,000 (more or less) butt-ends of White and Yellow Pine and Spruce Piles, 8 to 25 feet long, and 13 to 18 inches diameter at large end. Subject to conditions to be named by the auctioneer on the day of sale.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
WILLIAM GARDNER,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (MONday,) June 15, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Commodore Dupont; can be seen on pier, East River. Also, 277 boxes Palermo Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Cuba; 84 boxes Menton Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Belgic; 180 bundles fruit paper, suitable for repacking green fruit.

THOMAS WILSON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on June 26, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, the uncollected debts belonging to the estate of Dunbar & Jackson, bankrupts. By order of
ROBERT GIBSON, Assignee.

R. V. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

HAVEN & CO. WILL SELL THURSDAY, June 18, at 11 o'clock, fixtures, Furniture, carpets, black walnut and glass partitions, desks, chairs, gas fixtures, &c., of the Asbury Life Insurance Company, No. 305 Broadway, corner 11th st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the last year.

WE UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Baltimore, Washington & Alexandria
BRANCH OF THE
Washington City & Point Lookout RR.
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

WE OFFER FOR SALE $500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE ROAD IS LEASED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, WHICH CONTRACTS TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND TO PROVIDE A SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE SAME PRIOR TO MATURITY. A CERTIFICATE TO THIS EFFECT IS ATTACHED TO EACH BOND.

THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS CALLED TO THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THESE BONDS.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

For sale
10 TO 20 PER CENT.
CITY, COUNTY, AND RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other STOCKS and BONDS all strictly first-class, paying from 10 to 20 per cent., at a large reduction below par, offered by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,
BANKERS,
A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow Interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

NEW-YORK SEVEN PER CENT.
TOWN BONDS.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co.,
BANKERS,
UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK.

The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1874.

At an election for Directors of this Company held THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. B. SWORDS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
ISRAEL CORSE,
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN R. WILLIS,
PRESTON H. HODGES,
HENRY COFFIN,
JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
CHARLES H. ISHAM,
WILLIAM PAIGE,
JAMES B. AMES,
ROBERT A. CLARK,
R. S. MIDDLETON,
AMOS ROBBINS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES was unanimously re-elected President; Mr. EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, Vice President, and Mr. GEO. T. PATTERSON, Jr., was appointed Secretary.
W. POST, Secretary, pro tem.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6, 1874.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Six bonds of the Construction and Equipment Sinking Fund bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, dated 1st January, 1913, being Nos. 76, 165, 203, 407, 444, and 449, having been drawn by lot for the sinking fund, the holders thereof are requested to present the same for payment at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 1st proximo, after which time interest will cease on the same.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or elsewhere, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSÉ F. NAVARRO Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 78 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE Missouri State Six per Cent. Bonds, known as the "Hannibal and St. Joseph" issue, maturing on the 16th inst., will be paid upon presentation at this office, on and after that date.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against negotiating two notes drawn by L. A. Bartlett, Dec. 12, 1873, for $11,500; April 2, 1874, for $13,400; and one auditor's certificate, Board of Public Works, Washington, D. C., No. 1,110, for $33,500, as payment on the same has been stopped.
L. A. BARTLETT & CO.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.—The first mortgage bondholders are requested to meet on the 16th day of June, at 4 P. M., at the Cooper Institute, same room as previous meeting, to hear the Committee's report.
L. H. MEYERS, Chairman.

MONEY LOANED PROMPTLY UPON MORTgages on City property. Mortgages bought and sold.

N. B.—A few seven per cent. first mortgage bonds on one of our best old trunk railways at only 85 and interest—a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN.—TRUST FUNDS ON BOND and mortgage on city property, in sums from $5,000 to $22,000. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICES OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1874.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this company will be held at their general offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to the Erie Railway Company, then to be submitted to them for their vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the same, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also, an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

Transfer-books closed from 20th inst., to July 1, 1874, inclusive.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.

SIXTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 6th; and reopened on the morning of the 16th day of July.
J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of June until July 1.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits now will draw interest from July 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. S. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.

All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Examinations for admission to Columbia College will be held at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 19, beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Examinations for admission to the School of Mines of Columbia College will be held on MONDAY, June 22, at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, 171st st. and Kingsbridge road, former residence of L. P. Martin, Esq. The institute will remain open during vacation, and the pupils will be instructed until the end of vacation. Terms moderate.
V. PREVOST, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York, REOPENS Oct. 1. PROF. PAIRNE, of Columbia College, has the department of Belles-Lettres and Metaphysics. Address as above.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Address Mrs. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—THE ANNUAL Commencement of the University of the City of New-York will be held at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, June 18, at 10:30 A. M.
HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION FOR ADMISsion of students will take place on TUESDAY, June 16. Applicants will assemble in the Chancellor's room at 9:30 A. M.
HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor.

PHONOGRAPHY COLLEGE, 23D ST., CORner 6th av.; private lessons; terms: Address James E. Munson, author, No. 34 Park row.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES a few pupils in the English branches, either at their residence or her own, during vacation. Girls assisted to enter advanced classes in the Fall. Address Mrs. E. F. E., No. 230 East 105th st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.

Known for forty-five years the best. Buy direct from the manufactory, and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, upward.
RAVEN & CO.
Warerooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, square and upright, to rent or sell. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

BRACHTGAN'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. [illegible] Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

A LADY WILL SELL A FIRST-CLASS 7⅓-octave rosewood piano, [illegible] Apply at No. 30 West Washington place, near 6th av.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH OR INSTALLMENTS, OR TO RENT.—First-class new 7 and 7⅓ octave, rosewood, agraffe, piano-fortes, latest improvements, and fully guaranteed; [illegible] SMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

AN OVERSTRUNG SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, $150, or $10 monthly; [illegible] GORDON & SON, 13 East 14th st., near 5th av.

BEST UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS, new and second-hand, cheap for cash or on installments; Hallet & Davis, Steinway, and Weber cheap. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF PIANOS, NEW and second-hand, for sale and to rent on monthly payments. William A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store No. 39 Union square.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury; established 1840, [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Maud Granger, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. McKee Rankin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Fate—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Charles Leclercq.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—La Morte Civile—Signor Tommaso Salvini, Signora Isolina Piamonti.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Chariot Races—Gymnastic Acts—Menagerie. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Cryptogram; or, Lost and Won—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The Seven Dwarfs—Variety.—Mr. Robert Butler, Miss Amy Crone.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth. N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Night—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, payable in advance at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

On Sunday, June 28, we shall print a new story from the pen of Mr. BRET HARTE, *entitled "A Passage in the Life of Mr. John Oakhurst," written expressly for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The managers of THE TIMES *beg to announce that they are making arrangements with a number of the most eminent American and foreign authors for original contributions to the Sunday edition, the particulars of which will shortly be announced.*

Our regular edition yesterday having been exhausted early in the day, we shall reprint it this morning for the benefit of our readers who were absent from town on Sunday. It contains Mr. BLACK'S *story, "*A FIGHT FOR A WIFE,*" in a complete form, and a large number of other original contributions.*

The news this morning from France throws no new light on the confusion which prevails among political parties in that afflicted country. Last week's events, however, rendered it clear that the Assembly is wasting much valuable time, that the Bonapartists are becoming more arrogant and aggressive, and that the "Conservative Republicans" are in a position of no little danger. Revolutions have broken out in France ere now under less exciting conditions than those which exist at present. Yet France has suffered so much within the last few years that everybody will hope she is not doomed to pass through another period of domestic violence. Too many of the leading men in France seem to think far less of the welfare of their country than of their own interests.

When the Legislature adjourned, Gov. Dix was left with a large number of bills upon his hands for approval or rejection. He has ever since been laboriously engaged in examining these bills, and has not yet completed his task. Owing to a bad habit of recent Legislatures in leaving the great bulk of the work of the session to the last days, not only is a vast amount of labor suddenly thrown upon the Governor, but we are for a long time left in uncertainty as to what is or is not law in the State. Several weeks have now elapsed since the adjournment of the Legislature, but the full results of the session are not yet before the public, nor can they be until the Governor has had time to act upon the large number of bills which were hurried through during the last hours. It is gratifying to know that the people now have it in their power to mitigate this evil to a large extent, by adopting the pending amendments to the third article of the Constitution, which will greatly reduce the volume of legislation by prohibiting the passage of special laws in many cases.

It would seem from the report of our Boston correspondent that the Women's Club of that city has succeeded in bringing to light a *modiste* who knows how to make convenient and healthful garments for ladies. So far as the principle and operation of the invention can be described in print, they are made known in our Boston letter, to which we hardly need refer our lady readers or their husbands. If there be one thing more than any other that is admitted to be at once much needed and almost despaired of, it is a rational mode of dress for our wives and daughters. Our readers will learn with some dismay, perhaps, that the Boston contrivance is, in its present stage, somewhat complex as to tapes and buttons; but if the principle is correct who will deny to woman's wit the capacity to simplify its application? It is a work which her benevolent genius will seek with eagerness.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, who is a very obstinate partisan, but is often very frank and fair in his judgment of the personal character of his opponents, declared on Saturday that he believed Secretary Bristow to be honest, competent, and efficient, possessed of a will, and understanding how to employ it. As Mr. Bristow is from the same State as Mr. Beck, and has seen much public service there, this sort of testimony is valuable.

The great value of Central Park to the people of this City was once more shown yesterday, when the roads and walks were thronged during all the hours of day-light by thousands who were drawn to this breathing-place from all portions of the City and from all conditions of life. Under its present management the Park is made in nearly every respect to serve the best interests of the public, but it is proper for the Commissioners to consider whether there is not still room for improvement. For instance, no good reason has ever been given why the commons should not be open to the public, especially to children, on all the days of the week. There would, of course, be some additional expense for keeping them in repair, but the enjoyment which would be conferred upon the people would be much more than an equivalent. The luxury of strolling upon a grass-plot cannot be obtained by the great majority of our citizens unless they attain it in Central Park. The greatest good to the greatest number would therefore be consulted by some relaxation of the rules in this respect.

The President's "memorandum" of his financial views meets with approval nearly as general as that which was given to his veto. The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The plan is simple and feasible," and adds: "It is not the detail, but the spirit, of the plan that should commend itself; others might be substituted if the spirit were retained. If it were adopted, the people would wonder in two years why it had not been adopted before." The Baltimore *American*: "The country at large will welcome this declaration of his views." The New-York *Bulletin*: "The public are profoundly indebted to the President for the firm stand he has taken in favor of the resumption of specie payments." The Bangor (Me.) *Whig*: "In taking this position the President will be sustained by the honesty and intelligence of the country." The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*: "The inflation Senators from Iowa have misrepresented the great body of their Republican constituents, and will not be sustained at home." And so on. There is no room for doubt that the firmness with which the President has recently spoken will render the friends of specie payments much more united and energetic than they have hitherto been; and this fact is likely to be seen in the coming Congressional elections. If we cannot have it before, we are pretty sure to have legislation in accordance with the President's views from the Forty-fourth Congress.

THE REIGN OF MOSES.

We publish to-day another letter from our special correspondent in South Carolina, and also a selection from the comments which have appeared in many journals, Republican and Democratic, on the general subject to which we have called attention. It will be seen that some of the Democratic journals are anxious to turn the discussion to account in such a way as to make it serve a purely partisan purpose. We wish we could get them to understand at once that they will fail in that object. The very attempt is not calculated to assist the cause of decent government in South Carolina, for when the Democrats try to make capital out of the question for their own party, there will be no lack of Republicans ready to follow suit, and the result will be an ugly brawl by which nobody will gain except Moses and his banditti. There are men and journals in both parties which are only too ready to raise the party "slogan" whenever an opportunity arises, and we look upon the question now before us as a very bad occasion for the old-fashioned style of warfare. Again, it will be observed that some of our Republican friends think they have sufficiently answered us when they ask what remedy we have to propose for the present robbery and misgovernment in South Carolina. We do not deem ourselves bound to find a remedy—our first duty is to confess the undeniable facts. If evidence of great fraud and wrong-doing is presented to us, we should not be justified in suppressing it simply because we do not see at that precise moment how the evil is to be corrected.

In reality, however, the remedy in this case is tolerably simple. Moses and his gang call themselves Republicans, and Moses is working for a re-election. The first thing to be done is to make these men understand that the Republican Party cannot and will not be responsible for their misdeeds. They have shown themselves unworthy of the support of the party whose name they have abused. They must all be turned out of office, and it should be understood at once that the re-election of Moses would be denounced as a great scandal by the entire Republican Party. We cannot find that there is anything to be said in this man's favor. He does not seem able to disprove any of the accusations which we and others have made against him. There are two sides to most questions, but to this there does not appear to be more than one. Some of our Republican friends say: "Well, leave the Democrats to expose Moses." We have already repelled that base suggestion, and need not waste any more words upon it. The Republican Party has always tried to redress the wrongs which are perpetrated in its name, and it is too sagacious to follow the example of the Democrats, who tried to uphold Tweed & Co. long after their robberies were exposed.

In our correspondent's letter of this morning, he gives some additional examples of the dishonesty of the men now holding office in South Carolina. Cain, a colored Congressman at Large, seems to be a worthy companion for Moses. He has been guilty of open swindling, and when he was discovered, the Governor—as usual in such cases—exercised all his authority to screen him from punishment. Thus far Cain has been able to escape the consequences of his frauds, and is a candidate for re-election. Nor is this an isolated case. Thirty-two officials have been "presented, indicted, or convicted of crime while in office during the last three months." The convictions only number seven. Considering the difficulty of bringing any of these men to justice, the small proportion of convictions will occasion no surprise.

We are glad to find that all the ablest Republican journals—such as the Buffalo *Commercial*, the Albany *Evening Journal*, and others—are heartily in favor of reforming these abuses. We do not look at the question in a party light—if we did, we might point out that it is highly desirable to get rid of these scandals before we are called upon to enter into the next Presidential contest. Let us go into that fight with clean hands. But our appeals are based upon higher considerations—we ask for justice for a community now literally under the rule of a horde of thieves. We hope no one will tell us that South Carolina deserves to be robbed as part of her "war punishment." It is rather late in the day for that pitiless sort of talk, and besides, there is no reason to believe that Moses & Co. are inflicting punishment on the heads of the guilty. Moses himself boasts of having hauled down the United States flag from Fort Sumter, so that if rebels are to be punished, we do not see why he should escape. It is not, however, desirable to keep any State in this Union in a permanent condition of beggary and ruin. That would not help any part of the country. And if punishment is to be insisted on, let it be punishment by legal means. We must once more plainly tell the Republicans of South Carolina that the whole country expects them to get rid of Moses and all his crew, and to establish a Government which is not based on organized pillage, and which will, therefore, not be a disgrace to the nation.

A BIT OF BUTLERISM.

There are times when the House of Representatives seems to yield naturally and without resistance to the leadership of Gen. Butler. They are the times, however, when it is at its worst. Such an occasion arose last week, when an attempt was made to get an appropriation for the maintenance of the civil service reform. Mr. Butler opposed it in his most impudent and reckless manner. He is never very choice as to weapons, and against anything so much hated by him as this reform, he did not hesitate to resort to misrepresentation and the coarsest abuse; and to make more sure of his end, he accepted and invited the co-operation of the more unscrupulous Democrats. But none of these, we are bound to say, indulged in statements so bitterly unjust toward the Republican Administration as those made by Mr. Butler himself. The House bore it all very tamely, and finished by passing a resolution of Butler's which is, by all odds, the most characteristic and disingenuous that we have seen from him this session. It proposes that "preference in appointments to office be given to soldiers and sailors, and their dependent relatives." How long do our readers suppose that this proposition would cause Mr. Butler to hesitate, if it stood in the way of his establishing a tap on the Treasury through some such pet as Sanborn? It provides for "stopping the expense of carrying on examinations by means of Commissioners and others traveling around the country at the public charge." Yet one of the objections Mr. Butler urges most plausibly against the present system is that the appointments are made too largely from the District of Columbia. What would he have? Should candidates for appointment employ Congressmen as brokers? That was what was done under the old system; and some Congressmen made capital, political and other, out of the practice. The resolution objects to "clerks sitting in judgment on their fellow-clerks." Mr. Butler prefers that no judgment but that of members of Congress shall be consulted. That system gave us Sanborn, and we suppose it gave us the mysterious Treasury subordinate who originated the contracts which that gentleman enjoyed. Estimated by its fruits, we should say no method could be worse.

These are specimens of the clap-trap that the House voted for, as a preliminary to refusing the appropriation to the reform. All the opposition to the reform was of a piece with this. It was in vain that Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut showed by the testimony of the department officers that the new system had saved the public money by producing better subordinate officers, by improving the spirit of the service, and by relieving the superior officials from the pressure of politicians who formerly occupied time with urging the appointment of personal and political friends. It was in vain that Gen. Hawley and Mr. Willard pointed out the unqualified pledge of the National Convention at Philadelphia to do away with the old system as "fatally demoralizing." It was equally in vain that Gen Woodford explained the enormous evils to which, under the old régime, the country was not only exposed, but actually subjected. The House was in one of its Butler moods, and would listen to no voice but that which called them to the perpetration of the back-pay blunder, and which endeavored to perpetuate the Sanborn swindle.

We do not know that there is much use in characterizing this sort of conduct. The constituents of these gentlemen know well enough whether they ought to approve it, and how much is to be gained by tolerating it. The question was one between an honest effort to reform the civil service in the public interest, and a dishonest effort to regain patronage in the interest of the members of the House. If the people prefer that their representatives should administer the Government for their own profit, rather than honorably for the public good, these gentlemen are the men for their votes. If they have a contrary preference, their proper course is plain enough. Congress will never give up a place so rich as the old scheme of distributing patronage till a public sentiment strong enough to make itself felt at the polls demands and compels it. We have no doubt that, in time, such a sentiment will come into existence. There is no question that the party which is to be successful for any considerable period in the near future must respect it. The Republican Party would be many times stronger than now if that sentiment, as it exists, had been faithfully sustained by the Government, and if the sentiment, as it will exist sooner or later, had been anticipated. As things are, it has seemed a safe thing for the Executive to pursue the reform very languidly, and for the House of Representatives to treat it with contempt. How long it will continue to be safe to treat so important a question in this way we shall not undertake to say. But it is our opinion, judging from what we gather of the feeling of the most intelligent members of both parties, that it is becoming less and less safe every day.

THE DETECTIVE POLICE.

Comments upon public affairs must necessarily be based upon such statements of facts as may be publicly made, and appear to be undisputed. If in the end these statements prove to be false, the comments are likely to be erroneous, and to do injustice, so far as the particular case involved is concerned. This proves to be the fact in regard to the remarks which we made on Saturday in reference to the dealings of one Max Steininger with Capt. Irving, Chief of Detectives. The statement imputed to this Steininger showed a very deplorable state of morals in the detective force. He had been robbed, it was said, of valuable papers, on a Third avenue car, and without giving information of his loss to any one, he received notice from Capt. Irving that, by calling on Mr. Allcott, in East One Hundred and Ninth street, he would receive his property. It was stated that he did so call, and did receive his papers, but not until a reward of fifty dollars for their return had been demanded and paid.

This story, there is now reason to believe, is untrue in all essential particulars. Certainly Steininger did not pay the reward and receive the papers, for our reporter saw them on Saturday afternoon in the possession of President Gardner, awaiting the demand of the owner, to whom they would be turned over without fee or reward of any kind. It is also asserted, in behalf of the accused officials, that no reward was demanded or expected in this case, and that the Police were only anxious to be rid of rubbish which was causing them some annoyance, and diverting their attention from matters of more importance. The story of Steininger having proved to be untrue in a point of the utmost consequence, is open to suspicion in all its details. We may, therefore, safely dismiss it with the remark that the detectives have for once been more sinned against than sinning.

But this case again brings up a question of much public importance, which we have often discussed, but which yet remains undecided. Whether detectives should in any case receive a reward for the arrest of criminals and the recovery of stolen property is a matter of general concern. Under our present system, the detective is paid the same salary as the latest-appointed patrolman on the force, and we have frequently had occasion to point out the gross injustice of such an arrangement. No man should be—and in fact no one is—made a detective until, by some years of experience on the Police, he has become familiar with the persons and habits of criminals. He should also have that peculiar aptitude for the business which is equally rare within the force and without it. His services should, therefore, be more valuable to the community than those of the ordinary patrolman, and his pay should be regulated accordingly. It should also be remembered that the detective is often subjected to extraordinary expense in working up a case, and it is hardly fair that he should be compelled to meet these demands out of his own resources.

The only way by which the detective service can be made efficient and respectable is to pay these officers a decent salary for their services. This being done, all rewards which are voluntarily offered, and are earned, for arrests should go to the Board of Police for the benefit of the Police Life Insurance Fund, or, what would be still better, to furnish a fund for premiums to those members of the detective service who during each year shall secure the greatest number of convictions. In this way the attention of detectives can be diverted from the pursuit of stolen property to the punishment of criminals. Under the present system they are encouraged to consider the recovery of the property for which they will receive a reward a matter of much greater consequence than the conviction of the thief. To accomplish the reform which we now suggest—but not for the first time—some legislation will be needed, and we hope there will be no needless delay in securing it. There is no insuperable difficulty in the way of making our detective service both honest and efficient. That there is good reason to fear that thus far it has in a general sense been neither, is more the fault of our legislators than of the detectives themselves.

DINING AND FEEDING.

The art of dining, like most of the other fine arts, is yet with us comparatively in its infancy. To be sure we are every day making progress, and within the last decade it may even be said that our progress has been immense. Even in New-England, cold beans have ceased to be an article of faith, to be taken on Sundays as regularly as the sermon, under suspicion of heterodoxy, and it is only in the remoter regions that doughnuts and apple pie are considered the most suitable and wholesome refection for the hungry traveler. Nevertheless, in the true science of eating we have still much to learn, and we need not be ashamed of it either. It has taken France half a score of centuries to learn how to make soup, while our own country has had scarcely one wherein to forget the gloomy culinary superstitions of the Puritan kitchen, which must have done much to send those heroes of dyspepsia cheerfully to martyrdom and translation. When New-York has had the same chance as Paris, it will probably be the first dining place in the world. Only so late as the time of Louis XIV., that great monarch was accustomed to swallow, for what he was pleased to call his dinner, such a barbarous hotchpotch of uncongenial viands as would make a *cordon-bleu* of the present time faint with horror and disgust. Twenty-five or thirty different dishes, not merely tasted but liberally dipped into, often failed to satisfy the royal appetite, among them usually two or three kinds of soup, served, in Chinese fashion, toward the end of the banquet.

That was a little over two centuries ago, and the French are now acknowledged leaders in the arts of the cuisine. A century hence, it is not a hazardous prophecy that New-York will wield the sceptre of culinary as well as of commercial supremacy. The two are more nearly allied, perhaps, than some people would imagine. Certainly the dinner-giver has here advantages unexcelled anywhere on either hemisphere. He has command of a market which a continent is levied on to supply, and which for excellence and variety the world would find it difficult to match.

If Louis XIV. could be suddenly transported to the dining-table of one of our first-class hotels, conducted on what is known as the American plan, his *penchant* for tasteless and gluttonous profusion would be amply gratified. He would find before him a bill of fare containing from forty to fifty dishes, good, bad, and indifferent, of all of which he might partake, if he so willed, and his physical energies were equal to the task. But he would no more have dined than in the days when his prodigious feeding matches excited the awe of his courtiers. The truth is that our hotel dinner is an anachronism belonging to that semi-barbaric period of our social annals which *Martin Chuzzlewit* satirized coarsely, but not altogether without truth. And all men who reverence their own dinners, and have a patriotic regard for the stomachs of their countrymen, will hail with joy the innovation which, as appears from our Long Branch correspondence, the Lelands are about to introduce at the Ocean House.

That is to say, for the lavishness and bewilderment of the "American hotel" bill of fare, they propose to substitute the simplicity and symmetry of the Continental *table d'hôte*, which offers a regular and artistically arranged *menu* of a few choice dishes varied every day. There is no doubt that the experiment will be hailed with satisfaction by all who know how to dine, and confirmed by many hotel frequenters who, from that experience, will then for the first time learn. If it had nothing else in its favor, the release from responsibility it brings should insure its lasting popularity. There is something absolutely disheartening in sitting down before the huge bill of fare that is proffered the diner at one of our American hotels, and essaying to pick out from its bundle of chaff the grains of wheat that shall combine into a palatable and properly-balanced repast. Many who could appreciate the attractiveness of a well-ordered dinner would be unable to arrange it for themselves, and the few who can do both are, perhaps, unwilling to assume a trouble, to relieve them of which they pay the landlord.

Moreover, the waste in the American plan must be very great, the cooking must obviously be inferior, and the saving, where a few dishes only are daily served, must be large enough to afford room for a considerable improvement in the quality of the viands, the elegance of the service, and after a time, perhaps, a gratifying diminution of price. We should be glad to see the example of the Lelands generally followed, and we should be still better pleased to see at the watering-places hotels which should give us all the benefits of the Continental plan, without its frequent extortions, by furnishing lodgings separate from meals, with a *table d'hote* breakfast and dinner. This method of living, which, for people who live in hotels, is undoubtedly the true one, is slowly making its way in the Metropolis, to answer a demand of our large foreign population. At the watering-places it might not at first prove so successful, though in the one or two instances where it has been tried, we believe its success has been immediate.

In any event we do not believe that the hotel dinner can much longer survive the spread of enlightenment, and the cultivated demand for dinners instead of feeding bouts. This enterprise of the Lelands is doubtless the opening wedge in a movement which will revolutionize our hotel life. It is best that it should begin at the watering-places, both because the evils of over-feeding are there most prominent and more hurtful, and because the shortness of the season is favorable for giving the experiment a fair trial. That it will succeed we do not doubt, and as little that its general adoption will have no slight influence on the health and comfort of our people.

WALKS NEAR NEW-YORK.

If New-York cannot boast of possessing such suburban pleasure-haunts as the Wiener Wald, there are, nevertheless, very few cities whose environs present greater attractions, and whose inhabitants are more to be envied in that respect, if they did but know it. Every one who makes an excursion to West Point must be struck by the rapidity of the change from the intensity of City life to scenery which recalls the savage grandeur of the Scotch Highlands; but a complete change may be obtained by those who long for it, far short of West Point; and it is strange how little the lovely walks around us are known to the thousands who dwell here the greater part of their lives, many of whom scour the earth in search of scenery.

Prominent among the little excursions which will well repay the pedestrian is the terrace road, which winds along the shore of Long Island, from Bay Ridge to Fort Hamilton. Bay Ridge is easily reached by boat from Wall Street Ferry, whence the distance is about two miles to the fort. Those well-traveled pronounce this walk to be, of its kind, unsurpassed. The path, which follows closely the curves of the river, is lined on the land side by a succession of picturesque old-fashioned country seats, whose fine trees and shrubs betoken their venerable age. Indeed, so well planted is the way that in many places it resembles a forest glade rather than the common highway. The frequent turns of the road produce some changes of scene almost every minute, but throughout there is a glorious view of the river, ever studded more than any other in the world with splendid craft, and of the richly wooded heights of Staten Island, while the eye ranges for miles over New-Jersey, and the country beyond the Palisades of the Hudson, far away in the distance. On a breezy morning, or toward sunset, this view is enchanting. Another enjoyable walk, even nearer New-York, may be obtained by going to Hoboken, and taking a car which deposits passengers at a point about a mile from Weehawken, whence the way to Weehawken is like a lofty terrace, commanding a magnificent view over New-York City and down the Bay. It is worth while to take this walk when the full moon rises early, and see the effect of its rising over the City as the sun sets over the Jersey hills. A delightful walk on a sunny day is that from Weehawken to Fort Lee, for the whole way is beautifully wooded. A good plan is to go up by boat and return by road. Then, again, there is Staten Island, abounding with delicious nooks and corners, and views combining a bosky woodland scene in the foreground and the illimitable expanse of the Atlantic beyond.

All these places are rendered as accessible by means of the ferry-boats to the driver and rider, as to the pedestrian, and June, before the days become excessively hot, is just the time to see them in perfection. But even in July and August, such trips are readily made with comfort by not starting till the sun begins to wane. Those especially who have children at home in Summer will do wisely to plan little expeditions, which add to health and happiness at so small an expense, and tend to cultivate that taste for the beautiful, which is the parent of so much that is best in human nature.

GREENLAND.

A ceremony is reported of great interest in Copenhagen, being the consecration by the Lutheran Church of the first native Greenlander as a missionary among the savages of Greenland. The fate of the Christian Church itself in that wintry region has been remarkable. The old Norsemen of Scandinavia made no more of excursions of seven and eight hundred miles, in what were almost open boats, in those stormy seas, than we should now of yachting trips. In one of the piratical trips which the Norwegians from Iceland were in the habit of making into seas where they had neither chart nor guide, one of them chanced on the coasts of a new land, which he named Greenland from evidences of its fertility that it no longer possesses. Whatever was new and dangerous at once attracted those old adventurers of the sea, who are the lineal forefathers in race and mental habit of all the marine rovers of England and America since. They at once began to settle in Greenland, though of the first twenty-five vessels from Iceland only fourteen reached the coasts. Among the wild colonists who worshiped the vigorous deities of the Norse mythology Christianity was introduced about the year 1000, through the efforts of a King of Norway who had been in the habit of journeying through his kingdom attended both by priests and *bersaerkers*, and who let loose the latter on such hardened persons as were not affected by the arguments of the former. The founder, however, of Christianity in Greenland appears to have been a humane pirate, for he earned the name of "The Happy," both from the cheerful hopes he derived from his faith, and from his having gone out of the way to do the unusual action, in that age, of saving some shipwrecked mariners.

An interesting fact to us, as connected with the first christianization of Greenland, is that the sagas place the first discovery of "Vinland," or what is supposed to be America, by the Greenland colonists at this date, and by this very Leif, The Happy, who had converted the settlers of Greenland. No impartial scholar can read these sagas carefully without coming to the conclusion that these daring rovers from the Norse vikings did in some of their bold voyages strike on the coasts of our Eastern States, and to them, certainly, the venture would have been no greater than they had already taken in sailing to Iceland and Greenland. It is a remarkable confirmatory piece of evidence also that the proof of the discovery of Vinland rests upon precisely the same foundation as that of the settlement and christianization of Greenland. For some four or five centuries, we have accounts in the Norse sagas of the colonies and the Church of Greenland. A Bishop, even, was sent out from Norway in 1122, and the country was reduced to complete subjection to Norway in 1261; but gradually the wide and tempestuous seas, and perhaps a growing severity of climate, separated this little colony and church from all knowledge or intercourse with the civilized world. A pestilence also appears to have desolated the country, and the Esquimaux attacked and plundered the unhappy colonists. Some few notices of them appear as late as 1494 in the Danish records. But, finally, all traces of the settlement or the church disappear, and the evidences of a Greenland Christian Church and of Norse colonies on the east coast of this region rested on the same dubious ground as the discovery of Vinland and the landing on the shores of Markland—the sagas of the Icelandic scalds and the poetic annals of Norse tradition. The name and place of the Greenland colony had almost passed from human memory. Various unsuccessful attempts during several centuries were made by the Danish Government to rediscover the situation of the old settlements, but it was not till 1733 that the ruins of old Icelandic and Norwegian farm-houses and churches were first discovered, and it was then seen that the poetic sagas rested on a historic foundation. The attention of scholars was at once called to the equally historic account of the voyages of the Greenland colonists to a new land in the West, and though imagination had decked the discovery of America with a few mythical features, yet they were no greater than would doubtless have accompanied Columbus' narration had he never been able to return; and they contained some definite scientific facts which formed the foundation of the myth, such as the growth of wild grapes, and perhaps maize, on the New-England coast, and the length of the shortest day. It was clear that the evidence of the discovery of Greenland and of Vinland by the Norsemen was almost equally good.

It was in the latter part of the eighteenth century that the first converts among the Esquimaux of Greenland were made by the Danish missionaries. It is the first fruits of these long labors of education and religion that a few weeks since an Esquimaux convert was consecrated, amid the imposing ceremonies of the Lutheran Church in Copenhagen, to go forth a native missionary, versed in European acquirements, among his countrymen of that wintry land. Civilization will not again be allowed to perish in those icy regions, as it has done in the past, for the Danish settlements on that coast are necessary, both for the important business of whale-fishery, and for the practical settlement of the great question of a North-west passage. The Christian Church will no doubt survive, and scatter its seed even among the degraded Esquimaux of those Northern regions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CUBAN BONDS AND THEIR INFLUENCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is said that arrangements have been made by the Cuban bond holders, *in esse* or *in posse*, for the "raid" of the suspension of the rules on Tuesday to pass the Cuban resolutions of Senator Carpenter. It is surprising to find Mr. Poland lending the light of his serene countenance to this scheme. In fact, the entire report may be founded on a delusion, unless as to the filibustering policy of Messrs. Cox, Beck, Fernando Wood, and other Democratic believers in the Ostend manifesto.

Between the days of that truculent intriguery, the living Belmont and the dead Buchanan war has dug an impassable chasm, and the new rules of the Geneva conference, which we were paid $15,500,000 to adopt, effectually tie our hands as to "due diligence."

The sudden return of Senator Pomeroy to Washington is, I grant, cause for suspicion. Like the shepherd's ram, the wagging of whose tail Sir Isaac Newton was told predicted the coming storm, the circulation of Senator Pomeroy about the Capitol always forebodes mischief. There is reason to believe that Senator Carpenter's resolution has been asphyxiated in both the Foreign Committees of Congress, and, although the suspension of the rules during these last days of the session leads to some strange freaks, such as tacking a Choctaw's claim of $2,200,000 on to the sundry civil bill to which it is not germane, there ought to be little reason to fear the perpetration of so profitless a folly as the enactment in question—the last-quoted price of Cuban bonds being "small sales at five cents."

AN OBSERVER.

New-York, Saturday. July 13, 1874.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have spoken bravely and well with reference to South Carolina's wretched Governor, as you also did in Tweed's case; and I, a Democrat, honor you for it, and tender you thanks for the service you have rendered to public morals. Would that I could say as much for some of our own leading journals. But, alas! for them I can but blush. No party can carry such a weight as either Tweedism or Mosesism, nor ought it ever to be attempted. Yours,

AN OLD SCHOOL DEMOCRAT

Philadelphia, Friday, June 12, 1874.

OBITUARY.

HON. STEPHEN F. GILBERT.

A telegraphic dispatch from Hornellsville announces the death at his residence there yesterday afternoon of Hon. Stephen F. Gilbert, an ex-member of the Legislature of the State. Mr. Gilbert was elected by the Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Steuben County to the Legislature of 1873, and served on the Committees on Privileges and Elections, on the Expenditures of the House, and on Petitions of Aliens. He was a conscientious and useful member, and won the respect of all his associates.

HON. C. P. CLEVER.

A Western paper of recent date contains the following: "Hon. C. P. Clever, of New-Mexico, died at Tomé, in that Territory, on the 30th ult. Mr. Clever came to New-Mexico in 1849, and was for a time engaged in the mercantile business; subsequently studying law, which profession he followed to the time of his death. He was United States Marshal in 1860, and afterward Attorney General and Adjutant General of the Territory, and represented New-Mexico in the fortieth Congress. He was about forty-seven years of age at the time of his death, and a man of pleasant address and considerable ability."

REV. JAMES M. M'KIM.

James Miller McKim, whose name is prominently identified with the anti-slavery movement, of which he was an earnest supporter, died on Saturday morning, at his residence, Llewellyn Park, Orange County, N. Y. Mr. McKim was a native of Carlisle County, Penn., and having graduated at Dickinson College entered the Presbyterian ministry, in which he was a zealous Pastor for several years. His warm interest in the advancement of the anti-slavery movement caused him to resign his position in the Presbyterian Church, that he might devote all his time to this work. His labors commenced as a lecturer, and afterward he occupied the position of Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. After emancipation he still continued his efforts in behalf of the negro, and took a prominent part in the organization of the American Freedmen's Aid Society. At the time of his death he had attained his sixty-fourth year.

THE NEW COMET.

Prof. Lewis Smith has addressed the following letter to the Rochester *Democrat*:

The comet detected by me on the evening of the 8th inst. was previously discovered at Marseilles, France, April 17. The weather of late has been unfavorable for observations, the clouds demanding the "right of way" so that few observations could be made, and even those not with much accuracy. They were enough, however, to prove the correctness of my announcement that it was a comet. It is approaching both the sun and earth with a constantly accelerated velocity arriving at perihilion (nearest the sun) and perigree (nearest the earth) about the 1st of August. I see nothing, therefore, to prevent its being a very conspicuous and beautiful object in the western sky during the months of July and August. It is now situated, at 1 o'clock in the morning, directly beneath the polar star, and about twenty-five degrees from it, and is just visible to the naked eye. With an opera glass it can be easily seen as a hazy nebulous mass, with a bright point a little to one side. Through my telescope of four and one-half inches aperture, six feet focus, it presents a tail filling the whole field with a low power of thirty-six. So directly toward us it is moving it seems almost to stand still, its slight deviation from it giving an apparent motion toward Beta Ursa Majoris. It is now visible all night, but will soon be only in the early hours of evening, setting in the north-west. If at the time of its nearest approach to the earth the moon should be absent, we may expect, from present indications, to be treated with a cometary display which may rival the transit of Venus in popular as well as in scientific interest. The comet will be brightest on the evening of Aug. 3, being then 245 times as bright as at the time of discovery, while now it is only five and one-half times as bright, and as the moon will be absent it will be subjected to spectroscopic analysis under circumstances more favorable than may occur again in many years. It will then be about five degrees from Denabola, the brightest star in Leo.

LEWIS SWIFT.

Rochester, June 12, 1874

MR. JAMES LICK'S ESTATE.

The value of the property possessed by Mr. James Lick, San Francisco's liberal giver, is variously estimated at from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. The San Francisco *Bulletin* makes this estimate: "The Island of Santa Catalina, near Los Angelos, is very rich in pasturage all the year round, and is admirably adapted to sheep ranching. It contains 50,000 acres, and will probably fetch not less than $1,000,000. The Lick House property is valued at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. The block is one of the most desirable in the whole city, and the hotel is rich in its furnishings. On Fourth and Market streets the property donated to the Academy of Sciences, and the Pioneer Society, is worth about $400,000. There are about fifty fifty-yara and other lots in the city, which will realize $500,000, and the property in San Jose, exclusive of the homestead, is valued at from $800,000 to $1,000,000. The figures given exceed $4,000,000, and there are other pieces of property of much value not included. As the trustees are limited to $1,786,000 for the objects specified in the deed, apart from the gift to the Academy of Sciences and the Pioneer Society, the surplus which these societies will receive represents an immense sum."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS CABINET.

San Francisco, Cal., June 13.—The *Commercial Advertiser* of Honolulu gives the following changes in the Cabinet: P. Nahaelna, Minister of Finance; W. L. Green, Minister of the Interior, and *ad interim* Minister of Foreign Relations; R. H. Stanley, Attorney General. The announcement of the retirement of Messrs. Hartwell and Widemann from the cabinet has been received with universal [illegible]

COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON OF PRESIDENT CAMPBELL—"THE LAW OF THE LORD IS PERFECT, CONVERTING THE SOUL."

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sunday, June 14, 1874.

This evening the Second Reformed Church of this city was crowded to overflowing with a fashionable audience, gathered to hear the Baccalaureate sermon to the class of '74 by President Campbell. The class, to the number of thirty—the class this year being unusually small—occupied reserved seats immediately in front of the pulpit, where were seated with Dr. Campbell the Pastors of the two Reformed Churches, Drs. Hartranft and Steele, all three attired in gowns. The former, who is Director of the New-Brunswick Choral Society and the New-Brunswick Conservatory of Music, has recently formed a large choir for his church, and personally leads them. To-night they sang most admirably, in addition to the usual hymns, the following pieces: "Hosanna to the Son of God," "The Lord be a Lamp," from "St. Peter," and Hopkins' "Evening Hymn." The sermon was much shorter than usual, and was delivered with the happy force and earnestness of the President so familiar to the students. His text was: "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul," from the nineteenth Psalm. The following is an abstract of the discourse:

The chief element in a good character is a reverence for law. All the wise, all the good, all the useful, all the happy, revere law. Wisdom springs from the knowledge of law; good consists in obedience to law; and usefulness and happiness are the consequences of wisdom and goodness. Do you, then, my hearers, wish to become thus wise, good, useful, and happy? Obey the command of St. James—"Look into the perfect law of liberty and continue therein"—and henceforth you will live by the side of an exhaustless fountain where you may ever drink the water of life without satiety. The speaker divided his discourse into four heads:

First—Right thoughts of the Lawgiver must lie at the foundation of every good character. The mind must be disabused of all ideas of an absolute Deity, who created the world and then and thereafter left his intelligent creatures under the control of an inexorable law of necessity. Luther abhorred this idea of the absoluteness of God, at variance as it is with Scripture and the facts of human experience. Experience teaches that man is endowed with understanding, reason, conscience, affections, and will, by which he is able to know, approve, and choose the just, the true, and the good. His limited powers, too, are capable of enlargement—and endless enlargement, because the soul is immortal. But only in the Author of all that is good, beautiful, just, and true, can these powers find their fit exercise and highest attraction. Our mind is formed to seek a rest at the last resort, and a sense of weakness and dependence leads us to stretch out our hands for an Almighty helper, while our moral nature condemns us as sinners and shows us we need pardon.

And the expansion of these powers is not of necessity but of intelligent choice and well-directed endeavor. And in every step we see design; with each of us there is an end in view which God meets, and in meeting becomes a gracious Father and Lawgiver of the world who calls on us to make Him the object of our love and intelligent choice. If, then, through Christ, you have the divine Lawgiver as your reconciled Father, you have the solid foundation of a good character.

Secondly—You must know what law is, as well as its nature and extent. With love for the Lawgiver you will take a new and ever-growing interest in understanding the law under which you are to live and become wise, good, useful, and happy. And everything that exists is to us a law. God has written His name, character, and will on the stone beneath our feet, on the lofty mountain, the broad sky, the deep sea, and still more fully in His written word. The whole system of law as manifested to us in word and work is perfect, covers all the pathway of life, and all the possibilities of doing good and getting good, and adopts itself to the smallest wants and the highest aspirations of the individual.

Thirdly—It was love that prompted God to give this perfect law. Every department of it is for our guidance, every precept a finger-post pointing in the right direction. There is in every condition of life—even the most distressing—a best which we may grasp and make our own; and love has made that best thing possible. Despair is a word that has no place in all the vast domain of law, and he who turns his back on it enters the regions of hopelessness; while he who turns his face toward it by that act awakens hope in his soul. For living in law is living where God's guiding voice is always heard. Thus in the lowest sphere of law—the physical—God is always seeking the highest ends and making the lower helpful to the higher, the moral and spiritual laws. And thus it has been proved that all laws compose a system, and that God in all has in purpose the highest good of men, their moral and spiritual elevation. And thus, the great physical discoveries—of the art of printing, of the New World by Columbus, of the telegraph, which brings all the world as brothers under the quick-spreading influences of the Divine word and work—have all been forerunners, a kind of physical John Baptists, preparing the way of the Lord, and making ready for spiritual progress. And thus, in the hopefulness which may well fill the soul of every one who turns his thoughts to any department of God's laws, may we not ask you to have, as an additional portion of your goodly superstructure of character, the love of God seen in His laws as henceforth your great and appropriate attraction?

Fourthly—Let the law of love do its perfect work in you, causing you to keep its precepts in that spirit of love which prompted God to give it. All law is a sealed book to him who comes not to it in love for the Lawgiver, and who does not draw from it the inspiration of love for Him; and he who does not is not alive, but dead in the sin of being without any sense of the attractiveness of the love of God. Men speak much of knowledge for its own sake; but knowledge and doing good are not ends but means. He who purposes to be in harmony with the one voice of law, which is the voice of God, must indeed have love, but a love which in its height and breadth shall find impulse enough for any goodness and strength enough to stand firm against weakness, discouragement, and opposition. And this alone is found in God; and hence all the vast domain of law is one wide extended portraiture of God, displaying Him in all the attractions of loveliness, the Scriptures speaking of Him in all their persuasiveness, and all else chiming in with their grand and sweet accord.

And when one has gained from the law this love of God he will have an impulse which will bear him gladly on in all the spheres of usefulness which law may appoint; and there will be such revelations made to the pious observers, who see and adore the face of God in not only the law of grace, but now in every law of nature also, as will put a new face on the earth from the usefulness they will cause and the good they will do. There is indeed a depth of meaning in those words of Luther which needs the spiritual insight that comes through prayer to take in: "*Bene orasse, est bene studuisse*"—to have prayed well is to have studied well. And he who reverently waits to read and obey what God makes plain in His vast rolls of law will have much to read and honorable work to do—filling the doer's heart with gladness and the mouths of all beholders with praise.

At the conclusion of the discourse the class arose, and the venerable President addressed a few words of heartfelt advice as to their future career, and bade them an affectionate farewell.

THE FEMALE COLLEGE.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON BY DR. ARMITAGE.

The services at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church last evening were in connection with the Rutgers College Commencement, which takes place during the week. The services consisted of the usual singing and prayer, with a special prayer in behalf of the institution, and the delivery of the Baccalaureate sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Armitage. The subject of the sermon was, "Woman's Heart," Dr. Armitage taking his text from the First Epistle General of Peter, iii, 3-5: "Whose adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel; but let it be the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price. For after this manner in the old time the holy women also who trusted in God adorned themselves, being in subjection unto their own husbands." The preacher wished, he said, to make a few remarks on woman's heart. He knew of nothing more deeply interesting than the anatomy of the human heart. The heart was the centre of the soul, and the source of the sensibilities from which they flowed and into which they again congregated. All nations and peoples in all times had regarded the heart as the centre of all the affections of our nature. The faculties of the heart consisted of certain emotions from which our conduct took complexion and direction. Some were controlled by the influence of one passion, some by that of another. From the different proportions of passion the different dispositions of man arose, and it was only by observing their effects on the human conduct that the human character was ascertained. All persons, of both sexes, partook of some faculties of the heart, which were called natural or moral, but not in the same degree. After enumerating these general propositions, the preacher proceeded to say that it was not difference of texture in the female heart that gave it its distinctive character from that of the male, but that it was the difference of proportion and modification that fixed its particular features. What a world, he said, what a universe of wonders in itself, the heart was! Philosophers had analyzed it and poets had sung of it, and the one had been perplexed and the other astonished. The heart was an elaborated chamber of the divinity, and by sitting at the foot-stool of the Eternal might the human heart be alone comprehended. God made the heart, and he alone understood it; His truth were its wonders made manifest. He believed that God alone knew what was in the heart of man. Dr. Armitage continued to say that however we might labor to convince ourselves that there are no distinct phases between the male and female heart, our efforts would be fruitless. God had given them perfectly distinct faculties, and the Apostle would scarcely have warned woman as he had done in the text if there were not certain peculiarities which she should specially guard against. If that were not so, why had he not warned man as well? There were certain moral excellencies and certain defects in the female heart which, the preacher said, he felt compelled, in justice, to notice, and he would mention in a few words what he thought about them. In the analysis of the female heart, he found an unaccountably large element of vanity. We were all born, he said, to vanity, and he did not object to a little of it in either man or woman. He would rather see a little vanity than a great deal of sanctity; he was afraid of those sanctified folk. A vain man, he observed, was particularly obnoxious both to sensible men and women; a vain woman was only tolerable on account of her sex. This was universally admitted. Nothing could be more certain than that woman had a strong desire to please. It was natural to be admired, and it was certainly her privilege, but it was a privilege which, when not properly understood, led her into fatal mistakes. She might succeed, for instance, in receiving a great incense of adulation from coxcombs and triflers, but she should know that those who did not themselves possess good qualities were not good judges of the qualities of others. To be esteemed rather than to be admired should be the aim of woman. If this vanity was identified with love of approbation, the connection greatly augmented it. One might see, any moment, in any little girl, the dawning of what might become her ruling passion. Vanity was to woman what ambition was to man. There were two or three classes of vanity in woman which, he said, he should briefly call attention to. The aristocratic woman, for instance, might have neither beauty nor art, yet might she have vanity none the less. She might be vain of the exclusiveness of the circle in which she moved, vain of her condescension, of her tirade of fashionable gossip, of her frigid welcome, of her reproving stare—of everything, in fact, which proclaimed her vanity. Was she an ex-belle? She was almost too distracted to live, and what would she not do to prolong her reign. When she did descend like a falling star, she fell into the sands of envy, or into the slough of despondency. The vanity of literary women furnished another form. A really well-informed woman had not usually much pretension, but there were others in which this species of vanity was glaring. Books in every language, many of which they could neither read nor speak were in their libraries, scientific instruments were on their tables, and all about them proclaimed the academic air. Nor was all this confined to those who were old and homely. There were many who would not like to be deemed old or homely who got into the literary mania, and aired the shallow distinctions. A man was obliged to plod day and night to work during a lifetime to gain the laurel of literary distinction, but in ordinary life the woman who was able to write a sonnet or who appeared in an annual took the crown of approbation. She was honored by those whom she persecuted by her favors, and hated by the wisest of her own sex, but this latter circumstance only added to her vanity. Dr. Armitage next instanced the kind of vanity displayed by the religious woman. She became a controversialist when she was, perhaps, only a child in faith, and was ever ready to sit in judgment on the pulpit, and still worse was it when she drew around herself an exclusive coterie that thought themselves more holy than their sisterhood. This vanity was another form of selfishness. The love of what is new was next considered by the preacher as one of the characteristics of the female heart. Woman, he said, frequently evinced the strongest desire for a constant variety in fashions. Those who wished to preserve the gravity of ancient manners were assailed with ridicule, and their assailants were for ever making one fashion destroy another, always striving after perfection in this matter of fashions and never reaching it. A woman of this class was wearied by beauty. She would fly from the city because she was weary of its confusion, and when she retired to the country she wearied of its dullness, and of the fresh fields and the flowers. Another defect, Dr. Armitage said, in the character of woman was a tendency to irritability of temper. Everybody was subject to emotional anger, but anger of this kind was a sort of madness. He believed that one of the most painful things in man or woman was to throw himself or herself into a tempest of rage. Woman might be an angel, but one would think her a fallen angel when she was angry. When passion was in a tempest, reason was drowned. The mildness of woman's counsels would be more effective in securing the fulfillment of her wishes than anything she might do in a thunder-storm of passion. How unbecoming was the voice of clamor raised by sister, wife, or mother. And here the preacher counseled husbands, brothers, and fathers as to their duties in the household, reminded them of how frequently they were responsible for many domestic dissentions which took place, and pointed out that if woman possessed the defects which he had mentioned she had virtues which vastly counterbalanced them. Woman's heart, he said, had its lights as well as its shades. Her devoted constancy and true affection were not to be overlooked—constancy and affection which had an existence not merely in the day of prosperity, but which were proof against the direst adversity. He did not say that this was always the case, but it was at all events the general rule. If more vain, woman was less selfish, than man, and was inalienable in her attachments. He mentioned the devotion of Ruth to her mother-in-law as illustrating this attachment, referred to the devotion of Mary and Martha in following the Savior to the cross, and coming nearer to our own time spoke of the Empress Josephine in her sorrows and trials, as furnishing one of the noblest characters in history. If woman had her frailties and follies, she had the radical powers that anchored her to humanity. Her superiority to man in sympathy was well known, and these things—her sympathy, her tenderness, her constancy of affection, her self-denial—should be remembered against, and would outweigh, the foibles which he had mentioned. In conclusion, he counselled the young ladies of the institution to take the teaching of the Epistle of Peter for their guide, and to cultivate a quiet spirit and a meek disposition, which would be a power to them in this world, and would bless them with a happy exit from it.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a hatter named Morris Murphy, residing at No. 130 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, was stabbed in the neck and abdomen by Christopher Saevers during a quarrel which took place between them at the corner of Franklin and Myrtle avenues, and it is feared that the wounds inflicted upon him will prove fatal. After returning from his work on Saturday evening Murphy went out to do some shopping with his wife, and returned home with her at 9 o'clock. An hour afterward he left home again to buy a pair of boots, and met a man named Phelan and two or three other hatters, with whom he went to drink. An altercation took place between Murphy and one of the party, and Phelan, as a friend to both, advised the other men to go home, and went with Murphy on the way to his house on Franklin avenue. When they reached the corner of Franklin and Myrtle avenues Murphy sat down upon a hydrant on the sidewalk, and while they were engaged in conversation, two painters, named Christopher Saevers and William Burns, came up. Saevers asked Murphy, in an insulting tone, what he was doing there, and after some angry words had passed between them, both engaged in a scuffle upon the street, during which Murphy got the better of his assailant. The latter was running away when Murphy picked up his necktie on the street. He called Saevers to come back for it. Saevers returned, and when he approached Murphy he drew a pocket-knife and rushed upon him, and during the scuffle which ensued brought Murphy to the ground, and it is stated that he kicked him while he was down. Saevers and Burns then went away, and Murphy returned to Phelan, who stood by during the encounter without interfering, and began to upbraid him for not coming to his assistance. Phelan then left him, but was not aware at the time that he had been stabbed. He did not see any wound upon him, nor did Murphy complain of having received any injury. About half an hour later he was found lying on the sidewalk by a fireman, who brought him into his own house and assisted his wife to wash away the blood from his face and neck. After some time it was discovered that he had also been stabbed in the left side. Mrs. Murphy became alarmed, and word was immediately sent to the Police of the Fourth Precinct, and Drs. Brady and Young were called in to dress the wounds. Sergeant Carpenter, assisted by other officers, arrested Saevers and Burns in Myrtle avenue and brought them before the wounded man, who fully identified Saevers as the man who stabbed him. Saevers and Burns were held in custody, and Phelan was also arrested and held as a witness. A TIMES reporter called last evening at Murphy's residence, and learned that the doctors did not entertain much hope of his recovery. Saevers and Burns are two rather desperate characters, having been frequently brought up on various charges, while Murphy bears the reputation of being a very quiet, unoffending man.

ALLEN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Yesterday being "Children's Day," appropriate services were held at the Allen Street M. E. Church. At 9 A. M. the usual Sunday-school exercises were presided over by Mr. Weekes, the Superintendent. At 10:30 A. M. special services were held, at which about 200 children attended. After a hymn by the children, Bishop Janes delivered a short exhortation to them on the duties of their future lives, and then read the lessons of the day. The children having then sung Hymn No. 676, the Bishop commenced his sermon, taking as his text "If any man speak, let him speak of the oracles of God."—First Peter, iv. 11. He insisted that scriptural knowledge, and that only, should be taught, either from the pulpit or in the Sunday-school, that politics should only be referred to in order to teach the children the duties of citizenship. When the Bishop had concluded, after a few remarks by Dr. Thompson, a collection was made to defray the expenses of providing a better education for such children as should distinguish themselves in Sunday-school. At the sacramental services at 3 P. M. about sixteen new members were received into the Church.

THE DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC.

HOW TO AVOID CONTAGION—THE PROPER TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

For several weeks past unusual attention has been paid by the newspapers to the prevalence of diphtheria in this City and the suburbs. What has drawn particular attention to this disease at this season is the sad circumstances which attended its visitation upon two large wealthy families, one in Staten Island and the other in Thirty-eighth street. Nearly the entire family in each case was exterminated by the disease, though the sufferers had every attention that money could buy. It was this seeming intractability, the inability of medical skill to check its ravages, that made it so great a terror everywhere. But there is no need of alarm, as will be seen by a true statement of facts relating to this disease made by Dr. Elisha Harris to a TIMES reporter yesterday the substance of which is given below.

Diphtheria, Dr. Harris said, is not on the increase, and is much less fatal than it was six months ago. Where it now causes twenty-five deaths a week in the City, in November and December last more than twice that number were recorded. No other disease has prevailed so fatally, however, nor with such epidemic virulence during the past year. In a Staten Island town an entire family was carried away by diphtheria, and a similar instance occurred in Thirty-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. These deaths were in well-kept houses, and among people of the best classes. It seems to have been the rule that the epidemic was more fatal in the houses of the rich than among the poor in tenements. During the early period of the increased prevalence of diphtheria last Autumn, the district west of Broadway and north of Twenty-third street suffered more than the east side. But in the Winter, and since, the east side has suffered equally with the west.

The steady continuance of this disease with scarlatina, though not proving as fatal, is a fact of importance. The records of the Board of Health show that there were thirty-four new cases for the week ending June 6, and thirty-seven more for the week ending last Saturday. There are probably in this City and the Westchester Wards over 200 cases of diphtheria at present. There are, besides, many cases that have not been reported to the Board of Health, because the physician may not have recognized the disease as true diphtheria, and having once pronounced it scarlatina or something else, would not reverse his original opinion in his death certificate. The deaths upon Staten Island were not recognized as from diphtheria, at first, and were afterward discovered to be due to that disease only by accident.

The cause of diphtheria, and especially of the prevailing epidemic, are similar to the causes of scarlatina, measles, and other diseases of childhood. No one can doubt that the disease is contagious, though not in the same way as typhoid and yellow fever, small-pox, &c. The dampness and miasmatic condition of the atmosphere has been thought to influence its transmission.

The utmost care should be taken to prevent well persons from entering the rooms of the sick merely to pay them a visit.

An eminent physician says that he has treated every case of this disease with a strict regard to the sources of contagion—the excreted matter from mouth and nostrils. The clothes, handkerchiefs, and napkins used about the sick should be saturated with simple disinfectants. There is nothing unusual about the present epidemic except that it has so long held sway as the leading contagious disease in this City. Scarlatina has kept pace with it, and owes its power to the same local causes. Diphtheria very often follows cases of convalescent scarlatina. If families keep their dwellings thoroughly dry and well ventilated the peril will be vastly diminished. The Doctor thinks the Summer air will reduce the number of cases. A person will get diphtheria by kissing a child sick with it. Some time ago a distinguished physician of Baltimore caught the disease in a singular manner. He was treating a young lady for diphtheria. She sneezed, and he felt a particle enter his nostril. In two days afterward symptoms of the disease appeared, and in an incredibly short time the physician died, in spite of every effort of his skilled associates to save his life.

M. LEMOINNE ON THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

M. John Lemoinne declares in the *Débats* that he does not believe that any real enthusiasm was felt in England on the occasion of the Czar's visit, and in the following extract he assigns his reasons for that opinion: "Since the Emperor of Russia recrossed the sea, the English people are beginning to return to their *sang froid*, and their official enthusiasm has considerably subsided. To say the truth, we never believed in the sincerity, nor even in the reality of the transports of which the newspapers gave such pompous descriptions. For any one who is somewhat acquainted with the English, an allowance must first be made for their habitual disposition to profuse hospitality: and next, for a more secondary sentiment, to which we can only give the name of an immense rage for sight-seeing. They therefore received the Czar with much ostentation, and not a little curiosity. They made him pass reviews, as if he had not seen a great many others. They offered him grand banquets, according to their usual practice; but at bottom any one may be sure that cordiality was wanting. There are no points of intimate connection between England and Russia. The two dominations everywhere encounter and jostle each other; they are two Powers which live much abroad, and although the inevitable shock which must one day occur in the East is still distant, it is nevertheless anticipated and discernible. The English, we repeat, have so much of the sentiment of hospitality that they would not on any account have manifested their veritable impressions as long as the Emperor was with them. But they have not forgotten, nor could they forget, that Russia profited by the fatal prostration of France to tear up the convention of the Black Sea, and cast to the winds the engagements of the Treaty of Paris. It was during our unfortunate war that those changes were made, and England should then have discovered that she ought not to enrich herself by our ruin. As to France, she is much less interested in the question. The war of the Crimea, like nearly all those made by the Emperor, was only a dynastic one. We had no interest in preventing Russia from descending on the East; but the Emperor Napoleon III. had an immense advantage in giving himself the alliance of England and in entering by her means into the great confraternity of accepted and established governments. It was for that object that France expended hundreds of thousands of men and millions of francs. At this day the whole fruit of that campaign is lost for England; and it was while France was reduced to impuissance and abandoned by the whole world that Russia violently released herself from the ties imposed upon her after the capture of Sebastopol. How can one believe that the English have forgotten the humiliations which they had to undergo at that moment, when they saw Russia dictating her laws, with the assurance of having with her the support of the new German Empire. And they have had yet other vexations to support, such as the last expedition into the Khiva, respecting which they allowed themselves to be duped like schoolboys by Russian diplomacy. All these questions only concern France very indirectly, and we can consider them with much impartiality, if not with indifference."

LION-HUNTING ON A STEAM-SHIP.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: "Lion-hunting on board a steam-ship is certainly a novelty, yet the passengers and crew of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's vessel City of London seem to have had a most exciting and successful lion hunt on the 19th of March last. From the account given by a correspondent of the *Times of India*, it appears that on the morning of that day, when at the junction of the two rivers Euphrates and Tigris, where the rivers had overflowed the embankments, three full-grown lions were seen walking along the shore in the water about a mile ahead of the steamer. On nearing the beasts, one was shot dead while trying to swim toward the ship. The launch was manned to pick up the carcase, and the steamer pursued the two others, who turned round to charge the vessel. After many shots had been fired at them one was struck dead by the commander, and the other was shortly afterward dispatched by a bullet from a Snider. The steamer then approached the bank, and the dead lions, or rather lionesses, for such they proved to be, were taken on board. About ten minutes later a large male lion was observed crouching down on a small tract of ground, surrounded with water, and waving his tail, perhaps as a signal of distress. On being fired at he gave a tremendous roar, and, with his mane standing on end, advanced to charge the ship, when a fresh volley laid him low. He, too, was carried on board when thoroughly dead, and his dimensions were as follows: Length from head to end of tail, 9 feet 6 inches; length of body, 6 feet 7 inches; height, 3 feet 9½ inches; weight, 420 pounds. The like of this incident, it is stated, had never occurred before in that part of Mesopotamia."

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steam-ship City of Chester, and the White Star steam-ship Adriatic, both of which vessels left Liverpool June 4, and Queenstown June 5, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by three days. The management of the White Star Line is once more entitled to our thanks for additions to our foreign files.

ARRIVAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Jefferson Davis was among the passengers by the steam-ship Adriatic, which arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool. Mr. Davis left the City last evening for his home in Tennessee.

AMUSEMENTS.

At Niblo's the new drama called "The Cryptogram" is to be acted this evening. At Booth's, Signor Salvini will appear in "La Morte Civile." "Jack Harkaway" graces the bills at Wood's. No change of entertainment is referred to in the announcements from other houses.

WEST POINT.

A LARGE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF VISITORS.

THE HOTELS FILLED UP—A LIVELY DAY—THE COMING EVENTS—SUNDAY SERVICES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sunday, June 14, 1874.

Saturday made quite a change in West Point. Crowds came by every train to the Academy, and the hotel keepers were jubilant. The hotel has now not a bed to spare. Even cots are at a premium. Cozzens, in the village, has filled up, too, so that the season looks promising. The increase in the visitors has been occasioned by the prospect of the coming events of the week. The first class will bring its academic career to an end, and will separate for life. On Tuesday the diplomas will be presented, the announcements of the members, standing having been made by the Adjutant at the previous dress-parade. The ball will take place after tea the same night. The change in every-day life here within the past two or three days is very marked. The dullness has disappeared and gayety reigns instead. The mornings and afternoons pass lightly, and are spent cheerfully even by persons who have no acquaintance at the post. There is so much to see and so many historical relics to examine that one can easily get through a day without wearisomeness. The continual bustle of visitors and whirl of equipages from all parts agreeably vary the military humdrum of the place. After night-fall the violins furnish music in the parlor and large dining-room, and there are plenty of young couples to tread out the measures. There was a hop on Friday night, and another last night, which continued until 11 o'clock. All the officers not on duty, and many of the cadets, took part in it. There was no drill on Saturday, so the lads were not too tired to dance.

The examination of the first class ended yesterday, and that of the third class was resumed. But the general interest centres in the graduates, who, though still in the gray uniform of cadets, are regarded as full-grown army officers. When they leave on Wednesday the guests will begin to move away, notwithstanding the continuance of the examination of the other classes, and the round of hops, soirées, and other entertainments sure to follow up to the 20th inst. The fine weather and beautiful scenery no doubt will keep many through the Summer, and these can amuse themselves by watching the daily manœuvres of the cadets in camp.

To-day was very different from last Sunday. Perfect quiet reigned then. On the contrary this has been like a secular holiday. The boat and train brought several persons from the towns and villages along the Hudson to spend the Sabbath under the shade of the trees in the grounds, and to see the cadets in their quarters. Gayly-dressed ladies and children dotted the green plain, and carriages and private equipages came and went from morning till night. Most of those who arrived here this morning were desirous of seeing the cadets under arms, but in this they were disappointed, as, after the inspection in the morning, there were no more drills or parades. The boarders at the hotels were up bright and early to witness the weekly inspection that took place under the trees at 8 o'clock. The band wore white pantaloons on this occasion, and the Drum Major's plume was clear vermilion. The cadets were marched from their quarters by companies and took up their positions in front of the reviewing officers. The line being formed the band marched from right to left two or three times, playing a favorite air. When the musicians were halted at the right of the line the inspection was proceeded with and lasted a short time. The parade was dismissed and the boarders returned to breakfast with improved appetites.

All the ladies went to church to see the cadets, if nothing else, and were given the side aisles. The lads, wearing waist-belts and side-arms, came in by companies and occupied the body of the chapel. The services, Protestant Episcopal, were read by Rev. Dr. Forsyth, and a cadet choir sung the hymns and chants, accompanied by a richly-toned organ. Several of the ladies assisted the choir. Dr. Forsyth preached a short sermon, or rather discoursed upon the good fight spoken of by the Apostle. The clergyman urged the necessity of earnestness and perseverance in all pursuits, civil or military, and recommended the cadets in whatever sphere employed to fight the good fight and win everlasting life. The services were lengthy, many of the visitors and cadets going to the communion table.

In the afternoon the post was overrun by strangers, who came near eating up everything in the hotel at dinner time. The boat and evening train, however, took away most of these people, and the boarders passed a quiet Sabbath evening.

A. H. STEPHENS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens addressed the teachers and pupils gathered at a recent Sunday-school reunion in Crawfordville, Ga., and in the course of his remarks gave the following interesting personal reminiscences: "It is a source of high gratification to me to say to you all, and especially to these little boys, that the first awakening of such thoughts in my mind, as well as my first taste for general reading, was quickened and brought into active exercise in a Sunday-school. It was at the old Powder Creek Log Meeting-house, not five miles from this place, more than half a century ago, I became a pupil in what was known as a 'Union Sunday-school.' The day I entered it was a great epoch in my life. It was in the latter part of the Summer the school was opened, or when I entered it, and though but a small boy at the time, still I had to do such work on the farm as I was able to do during the week. This was picking cotton or peas, or going to mill, or other light work of like character. It was only at night, and by a pine-knot light, that I had any opportunity to study the lessons assigned me, and yet so deeply did I become interested in the questions of the Union Catechism that 2 o'clock often found me poring over the chapters of the Bible set apart for the next Sunday's examination. To the impressions thus made I am indebted in no small degree for my whole future course in life, whether it be for good or for evil. If in the midst of any evil that has marred that course there is anything good to be found, or anything worthy of imitation, then it is due to that Sunday-school and to that great cause which you to-day celebrate with inspiring mottoes, banners, and music."

A LUNATIC ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT A PRINCE.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of June 2, says: "About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar was about to leave his house in Portland place to attend the levee at St. James' Palace, and just as he had stepped on the pavement to enter his carriage, he was shot at by a man who had alighted from a cab that was standing on the opposite side of the road. The Prince was not aware of the man's presence till he heard the explosion; nor, indeed, does it appear that any one actually saw the shot fired, or perceived that the man carried a pistol. Pursuing the Prince back into the house, the man forced his way nearly to the staircase before he found himself stopped from further intrusion. The servants, who probably had not heard the sound of a pistol-shot, did not think of detaining him; he was allowed to re-enter the cab, in which was a little child, and the vehicle drove off without even the number having been taken by the bewildered domestics. The intruder is described as apparently a foreigner, of dark complexion, and so violent in his demeanor as to justify the belief that he is a madman. He was attired in levee dress, with some fantastic additions, and with a hat such as would not in ordinary circumstances be worn by a person going to Court. On the arrival of Prince Edward at St. James', he called to Superintendent Dunlop, who was in attendance at Marlborough House, and stated the particulars, with an especial purpose to prevent any molestation of other distinguished persons, as it appears that some threats had been received in the form of a wild and incoherent letter, which menaced the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Disraeli. Inspector Harnett and Detective Chamberlain have the affair in hand; but up to a late hour last night the man of whom they were in search had not been found.

TEACHING A STOVE TO TALK CHINESE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* tells of a story àpropos of the appointment of M. De Saint Denys to the post of Sorbone Professor of Chinese, of what happened to his predecessor in that learned chair—M. Stanislas Julien. When M. Jullien was nominated to the post, his lectures were given on Thursday and Saturday of each week, but for the first month his audience consisted solely of the stove, which could scarcely be expected to derive much benefit from a lecture on language. One day, greatly to his surprise, a large party of fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen put in an appearance, and M. Jullien, out of gallantry toward the former, began his lecture by translating a sonnet by the Chinese poet Li-o-Tsing, in which woman is compared to "the lotus of the Yellow River." The audience appeared to follow the lecture with deep interest, and M. Jullien began to think that his office would be no sinecure. There was a large attendance the following week, and among the company the lecturer noticed one gentleman who had been present on the previous occasion, and whom he set down as an enthusiastic admirer of the Chinese language. This gentleman continued to attend a whole course of the lectures, accompanied on each occasion by a fresh party, and it was only six months afterward that M. Jullien discovered that he was a guide who showed foreigners the sights of Paris, one of the most remarkable of which he considered to be a professor teaching a stove to talk Chinese.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

THE DUTY OF REPUBLICANS TO SUSTAIN IT—ITS PRACTICAL OPERATION.

During the debate on the appropriation for the prosecution of civil service reform, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of the third (Brooklyn) district of the State, spoke as follows:

I am perfectly aware that the question under discussion is one which does not apparently affect the sympathy or enlist the thoughtful attention of very many gentlemen in this House. The most of you have very few Federal offices in your districts. But kindly bear with me for a moment while I attempt to speak of the practical results of that which is a very practical question, deeply affecting the purity and efficiency of the administration of Governmental affairs in the great cities and here where the great departments are located.

In the Custom-house at the port of New-York there are more than 1,400 officials, deriving their appointment from the Treasury Department or directly from the Executive. In the Post Office at New-York there are more than 700 officials. In the Navy-yard at the City of Brooklyn, where I live, there are, when the yard is full, more than 2,000 employes. Thus there are over 2,000 in New-York City, and over 2,000 in Brooklyn.

For well-nigh one and a half generations this enormous mass of appointments has been largely regarded as so much capital or stock in trade for the dominant party, and has been largely used toward political services and accomplish partisan results. This has been equally done by whichever party was in power at the time. Political leaders have sought on one hand to serve the public, while on the other they have been careful to control the party organization. Whenever these interests have been antagonistic, the public service has gone to the wall, and the party necessity has had the centre of the road. This has been the result alike under both parties and all administrations.

There are in the State of New-York 128 Assembly Districts. It is believed that shrewd politicians, whether of the Democratic or Republican schools, when in possession of Federal power, when in control of the patronage and the appointments of the Navy-yard, the Post Office, and the Custom-house, can practically control the delegations from at least one-quarter of the Assembly Districts in the State political conventions, and thus necessarily have potent voice in making the nominations of rulers of that great State.

Mr. Hoskins—Will my friend from New-York allow me to ask him a question, and that is whether, under the operation of the civil service rule, these offices have not all been filled by the party in power precisely as they were before?

Mr. Woodford—I was coming to that in one moment; but will suggest in reply to my colleague that the Republican has always claimed to be the party of the school-house. Our Republican candidates ought therefore to have passed the examining boards and to have shown themselves competent. If they have had equal chance, I am not surprised that those offices have been filled under the new system from the party in power.

But a truce to jest and pleasant reply. I ask gentlemen to realize the effect of this condition of things upon any and all parties. The necessary and inevitable evil is more than this. The direct and logical effect of this enormous patronage is to create factions within parties, and to feed factions instead of strengthening parties. Certain leaders are found to have great influence with the appointing power. These men are naturally courted and followed by those who, being out of office, want appointments, and by those who, being in office, seek to keep their places. This injures the public service by substituting faithful political labor for faithful performance of official duty. It demoralizes the manhood of the office-holder by compelling or inducing him to consult the will of his official chief instead of his own conscience, and to serve the purposes of a faction instead of the higher interests of the nation through the agency of a party. This is the old idea of "to the victors belong the spoils," carried out to its logical result, and bearing its logical fruits.

Here in Washington you have yourselves seen the evils of this thing. You have seen with each new Administration the corridors of the Capitol, the corridors of the hotels, crowded, literally swarming with people coming from every part of the Union in order to secure appointments or employment. It has been and to-day is a burden on you, their Representatives, keeping you from your natural and proper duties and making you suitors for Executive favor and brokers in departmental appointments. It is a strain upon the very system of our Government, already become severe and each year growing more severe and dangerous. Our President, when he came into power, saw the evil and sought to remedy it.

Right here let me also say that if it takes great political wisdom for the party in power to use its patronage shrewdly, it takes great courage for a party in power to reform or squarely to attempt to reform its own abuses. The President saw this evil, and in harmony with his request and of our own free motion this Civil Service Commission came into being.

I am not here to defend that commission for all it has done, or the administration for all the appointments that have been made. But I am here to say this: if that commission fails, its failure will depend not only on itself and on the President, but largely on you and on me.

The President has been largely left to stand alone. The prominent politicians of each district all over the land have besought and pestered him to yield here, and yield there, to ease up on this rule to serve this deserving candidate, and overlook that rule to oblige that influential friend. We have ourselves in many instances stood in the way and made the path of this reform very difficult alike to the President and to the heads of the several Executive Departments. We have put "civil service reform" into platforms and convention resolutions. We have spoken of it on the hustings. Our editors have praised it in the press. Thoughtful citizens, conscious of the growing evils of partisan patronage, have approved our purpose, and been sadly disappointed at our performance. Let us acknowledge the facts and remedy our own shortcomings.

This reform has, however, done much good. Under many difficulties, in the face of much opposition, against many temptations, the civil service of the Federal Government at New-York City has steadily improved under the present Administration in all its clerical and subordinate departments. There have been wrongs by special agents of the Treasury, there have been many evils, of which I have spoken freely both here and elsewhere, and yet in the face of these things I am bound, as matter of simple truth and justice, to say that the *morale* and efficiency of the customs and postal service at the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn have steadily improved under the operation of the "civil-service reform."

If the effort has not been altogether a success, still it has not been altogether a sham or a failure. We have assumed the responsibility of attempting this reform. We must make it a success, or accept for ourselves and our party the responsibility of the failure. We have the power; ours, then, is the duty. We cannot deceive the people. Do not let us try to do so, even if we can.

Let us vote this appropriation. Then, instead of secretly opposing and hindering, let us help, by sincere effort and friendliest advice, to make the experiment each year more practical and more efficient. In one word, let us each in his own district, and in his own place of power or trust, squarely live up to this reform ourselves, and so help our President and all the heads of departments to enforce it, to the welfare of the public service.

THE DERBY DAY.

The London *Times* of June 4 prints the following account of the Derby Day:

"Nature and the elements have been most kind to-day. Rain had tempered the heat, laid the dust, given to the foliage a brighter hue, and filled the air with that indescribable perfume which moisture brings with it after a long drought. The breeze was delicious, and the vast multitude spread over the Downs seemed to agree that it was a Derby Day after their own hearts, made for racing, above all for enjoyment.

"It was so well known that the form this year was moderate that one would suppose this fact would have robbed the great race of much of its interest. We are not, however, at all sure that it had done so. Granted that the lot was moderate, the greater the difficulty to select the winner; and though within the last two or three days we had got a very strong favorite, whose stable was about as sanguine as was ever the most sanguine of stables at this time, still the general run of the racing public proclaimed it to the last a very open race. It has been a remarkable year in many ways, and the collapse, from one cause or another, of so many of the speedy two-year olds who in 1873 cut down their fields has been, of course, the most marked feature. The death of Baron Rothschild deprived us of Marsworth; Ecossais has not fulfilled the promise of his early prime; Feu d'Amour has been found wanting, and Tomahawk it was found impossible to train on the hard ground. M. Lefevre has been particularly unfortunate. While it was always a doubtful point whether a horse of such wonderful speed as Ecossais possessed would prove a stayer, the greatest hopes were entertained by his stable of Feu d'Amour; but here, too, within the last week, hopes were disappointed. By an untoward mistake an alterative was administered to Feu d'Amour instead of a tonic, and with very disastrous consequences, for he had to be stopped in his work, and when brought out for his trial was badly beaten. Another horse of M. Lefevre's, Novateur, thought to be a promising outsider if anything happened to his betters, also joined the beaten ranks, and the great French stable, which in the Winter looked so formidable, had now only one representative in that son of Blair Athol and Margery Daw, who about this time last year was filling the racing world with rumors of his fame. Perhaps the incident of the last twenty-four hours in connection with Mr. Savile's stable deserves mention. After Kaiser's easy victory on Tuesday, great inquiries were made after the Vertumna filly, who had won a wonderful trial with Kaiser, it was said, at ten pounds, beating him so far as to lead Gilbert to fancy the horse could not be in form. When, however, Kaiser had squandered his field in the Rous Stakes, beating Cambuslang, who last week won the cup at Manchester from a big field, and when it was remembered that at Chester Andred had also defeated the north-country horse, attention was directed to the Vertumna filly's chance. If she would only run up to her trial, the Derby was over, said every one. But would she? She was a sister to Ryshworth—a bad recommendation, for good horses as the Skirmishers are, there has been more than one rogue and jade among them. But all these speculations, together with the pros and cons about other candidates, were soon to be set at rest, and the brief time before us had better be spent in the Paddock, which was more crowded than usual, and the task of seeing the horses a greater difficulty. Ecossais we found there in solitary state, looking quite a different horse from what he did on the Two Thousand day—that is to say, he looked trained now, which then he did not. But his legs did not look like standing on hard ground, and one turned from him to take stock of one of the fittest horses there—Glenalmond. Small but particularly neat, and all quality, he took the eye, though not to the extent that Leolinus and George Frederick did. The former was a grand-looking horse, with legs of iron, and George Frederick, with his magnificent top, was worthy to rank next to him, though exception was taken to his rather loaded shoulders. Atlantic's knee did not look the worse for his blow, and though he did not quite recover his place in the betting, book-makers declined to take any liberties with him. Tipster, with his sloping quarters, did not find many friends, but Trent looked the perfection of training, and was as handsome a horse, though a small one, as anything there. The outsiders require no comment. Couronne De Fer we did not see, and perhaps the verdict of the majority, if taken, would have been that Glenalmond, Leolinus, and George Frederick were the pick of the lot, so far as looks were concerned. Twenty horses only one short of the number on the card, were telegraphed. Ecossais was the first to show, followed by Reverberation, and then came Atlantic, Trent, Aquilo, and Leolinus, succeeded by George Frederick and his stable-companion, Volturno; next Glenalmond, Tipster, King of Tyne, and a host of lesser celebrities. In the gallops nothing went better than Leolinus, George Frederick, Trent, and Atlantic, but Couronne de Fer hardly pleased. Ecossais moved over the ground very gingerly, and Glenalmond did not seem to like it. It was a pretty sight—it always is one—as the troop defiled through the green glade leading to the starting-post, and in such admirable order were they, with nothing riotous or misbehaving, that Mr. McGeorge dropped his flag to the second attempt. Volturno rushed to the front to serve George Frederick, but the pace did not look first-rate as they streamed up the hill, Tipster and Whitehall being immediate followers of Volturno, while Aquilo and George Frederick were among the last division. Glenalmond appeared outpaced from the first, but Ecossais was among the leaders to the top of the hill, and it was when they began to descend it from the corner that Couronne de Fer, Atlantic, and George Frederick, followed by Leolinus, appeared in front. Half-way down the hill, George Frederick took a clear lead, and the race from this point was over. Without being headed, he went in an easy winner by two lengths in front of Couronne de Fer, who beat Atlantic for second place by a neck. It was a brilliant victory, for Custance never moved on his horse, and there was great cheering as he returned to the enclosure. Atlantic ran a wonderfully good horse, his accident taken into consideration, and it is but fair to suppose that but for the untoward blow he might have won the Derby. Ecossais did very well to Tattenham Corner, but when the descent began he dropped back. The Heath-house lot behind Couronne de Fer, including Atlantic, Leolinus, Aquilo, and Trent, might have been covered with a table-cloth—a very satisfactory sight for their trainer. There was some heavy wagering on the Oaks after the race, and a noble Earl took £10,000 to £4,000 about Miss Toto, and £12,000 to £4,000 about Apology; so the age of 'plunging' has clearly not passed away yet.

"Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Christian, were present, traveling by special train to the Downs Station, and witnessed the race from the Jockey Club Stand. The attendance was about an average, and the police arrangements perfect."

COMMUNISTS AND LITTERATEURS.

Galignani's Messenger of June 2 says: "The jury, composed of thirty members of the Societé des Gens de Lettres, which met to consider the striking out of its list the names of Félix Pyat, Paschal Grousset, Jules Vallès, and Razoua, held a sitting on Friday. The friends of the Commune had been much moved by the proposition of M. Blavet, and some violent speeches had been prepared beforehand in favor of the proscribed men, as M. Assolant called them. M. Blavet brought forward his demand in a clear and concise manner, and invited the society, in the name of public morals, to pronounce the erasure in question. M. Tony Révillon, formerly editor of the *Corsaire*, made a violent speech against M. Blavet, who retorted and maintained his thesis. He was followed by M. Léo Lespès, who presented the defense of Félix Pyat (certainly the most criminal and odious of the four accused.) His pleading was only a series of anecdotes, which did credit to his memory, but proved nothing in favor of the incendiaries of the Commune. In the end the following strange judgment was pronounced: First, the general principle of erasure was admitted by 10 votes to 4; then, respecting the four individuals, it was decided also, by 10 to 4, that the name of Jules Vallès should be stricken out, and, by 9 to 5, that of Razoua. On the other hand, those of Félix Pyat and Paschal Grousset have been maintained."

VAN VELSOR NOT GONE TO EUROPE.

Detective Tilley, of the Central Office, has investigated the statement recently published in the Troy *Times* to the effect that Van Velsor, the absconding clerk of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, had taken passage from this port to Europe, and now states that the report is not true. It was learned that two young men who boarded at the Merchants' Hotel in Cortlandt street, and who subsequently sailed for Europe, were mistaken for Van Velsor and his companion Baxter.

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS, WITH COLD EXTREMITIES, A YELLOWNESS IN THE SKIN, COSTIVENESS, DULL HEADACHE, AND AN INDISPOSITION TO STIR ABOUT, BE SURE YOU ARE IN FOR A BILIOUS ATTACK, SPRINGING FROM A MORE OR LESS DISORDERED LIVER. DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS WILL BRING THE LIVER TO A HEALTHY CONDITION, AND SPEEDILY REMOVE ALL BILIARY DISTRESS.—*Advertisement.*

The Hair can never decay that is nourished and beautified with the "PHALON INVIGORATOR." The "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" is a delightful perfume, and most lasting.—*Advertisement.*

In Stiffness and Soreness of the Muscles and Joints, Rheumatic Pains, I have experienced immediate relief from GILES & CO.'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA. THOMAS BAKER, Wallack's Theatre. Sold at HUDNUT'S, Ann st. and Broadway. REICHARDT'S, 4th av. and 28th st. Depot, No. 451 6th av.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts (Lemon, Vanilla, &c.,) are growing in public favor."—ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.—*Advertisement.*

LYON'S INSECT POWDER is the most powerful and effective insect power in the world.—*Advertisement.*

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Brook's Boots and Shoes, the largest assortment in the City. Established in 1848. Now at No. 1,196 Broadway, corner of 29th st.

Citizens and Strangers who desire a Tasty and elegant Summer HAT of superior quality, should call at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau st.

Atkinson's Extract White Rose.

55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists. No. 451 6th av

Burke's Silver Gray Cassimere Hat is the only correct style. No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

Lundborg's Recherché Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

COE—STORRS.—At the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday evening, June 11, by the Pastor, assisted by Rev. D. B. Coe, D. D., Prof. EDWARD B. COE, of Yale College, and Miss MARY JENKS STORRS, daughter of Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D.

COXE—CHEW.—On Thursday, 11th inst., at Geneva, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Perry, ERNEST CLEVELAND COXE, M. D., to HARRIET HILLHOUSE, eldest daughter of A. L. Chew, Esq., of Geneva.

HULIN—BLAKENEY.—On Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. Richard Radley, at the residence of the bride's mother, Stafford, N. Y., JOHN S. HULIN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ADELIA L. BLAKENEY. No cards.

KOHLER—SCHAUS.—On Wednesday, May 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, Paris, by Rev. Dr. E. Forbes, MARGUERITE CONOVER, second daughter of Wilhelm Schaus, of New-York, to Lieut. VICTOR MARIA KOHLER, of the First Hessian Hussars Regiment, 13, Prussia.

PHYFE—WHITEMIN.—On Wednesday, June 10, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. B. F. Randolph, JOHN J. PHYFE to A. AMELIA WHITEMIN, all of Jersey City Heights.

DIED.

DE PEYSTER.—On Friday, June 12, JAMES F. DE PEYSTER, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Church, on Monday, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DENT.—At her late residence, No. 229 17th st. Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 14, SARAH DENT, in the 91st year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

GODWIN.—On Sunday, June 14, 1874, of pneumonia, JENNIE H., infant daughter of Pauline and Charles A. Godwin.

GLASSON.—On Saturday, June 13, 1874, of acute pneumonia, MARGARET A. GLASSON, aged 58 years and 2 months.

Her friends and those of her sons, John J. and Edmund L., are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, June 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., near 6th av., where a grand requiem mass will be held.

LEWIS.—On Saturday evening, June 13, SALLY ANN WARDELL, widow of the late Junius S. Lewis, in the 77th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 105 Lexington av., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 3:30 P. M.

McKIM.—On Saturday, June 13, at Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., of consumption, after a brief illness, JAMES MILLER McKIM, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Park on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 4 P. M., on arrival at Orange of the 2:30 train from New-York, foot of Barclay st.

MUNSON.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. G. W. Laurence, Geneseo, Ill., June 8, 1874, MRS. CATHERINE DEMAREST, relict of the late John Munson, Esq., of this City, aged 71 years and 6 months.

PETERS.—At Venice, Italy, on April 4, JOSEPHINE GEMMEL, daughter of Josephine G. and the late Samuel T. Peters, of New-York, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her uncle, No. 8 East 45th st., on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 3 P. M.

REID.—At Newark, N. J., June 12, 1874, WILLIAM ERASTUS REID, aged 28 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 135 Union st., Newark, on Tuesday, June 16, at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ROSSELL.—In Brooklyn, June 14, 1874, J. THOMAS ROSSELL, aged 26 years 6 months.

Funeral services at Fleet Street M. E. Church Wednesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

RICHARDSON.—On Saturday, June 13, SARAH A., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth C. Richardson, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, 30th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Monday, 15th inst., at 1 P. M., without further notice.

SAYRES.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Saturday, June 13, ELIZA MARIA, widow of the late Rev. Gilbert H. Sayres, D. D., in the 87th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, June 16, at her late residence, at 3 o'clock, and at Grace Church, Jamaica, at 4 o'clock.

STUDLEY.—On Saturday, June 13, 1874, HIRAM STUDLEY, of Studley's Express, aged 50 years.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 116 East 30th st., on Tuesday, June 16, at 5 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

WATSON.—On Sunday, 14th inst., MARY ANN, widow of John Watson, of this City.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 76th st., near Boulevard, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 1:30 o'clock.

WEIGHTMAN.—Suddenly, on June 13, at the residence of his parents, Elizabeth, N. J., GEORGE H., only son of William H. and Nelly Weightman, aged 2 years, 7 months, and 19 days.

Funeral on Monday, June 15, at 3 P. M., from No. 3 Bay View terrace, Elizabeth, N. J.

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BETHESDA.—NATURE'S SPECIFIC—MORE MEDICAL testimony.—Dr. R. H. Moseley, a distinguished physician, and a gentleman of high standing at Talladega, Ala., writes: I have practised medicine thirty-five years; been troubled with bladder-disease for over twelve years; passed blood about every hour, day and night, for three years; have been treated by Drs. W. Stone, J. C. Nott, P. F. Eve, (all professors of medicine,) and many other physicians of less ability, aided by all I could do, with but temporary benefit, and after using your BETHESDA for three months, I am almost a sound man, and believe it will accomplish that which medical science so wholly failed to do—that of curing the worst case of cystitis [catarrh and chronic inflammation of the bladder] on record. Yours truly, R. H. MOSELEY, M. D., Dr. A. Hawley Heath's Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising an unusually choice COLLECTION of STANDARD and ILLUSTRATED WORKS—to be sold by auction TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 16 and 17, at 7:30 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ART SALE.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, over 100 Oil-Paintings, Water-Colors, Engravings, &c., to be sold by auction MONDAY EVENING, June 15, at 8 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POPULAR MEDICAL SCIENCE; WHAT IS it? Idiosyncrasies of Pathology; "Something to Take." Our Burdens; "I Cannot Afford It;" Spirits of Turpentine; Decayed Teeth; How to Avoid Sickness; Excursions; Bathing; Popular Physiology; &c., in SCIENCE OF HEALTH for July. New vol. $2 a year, $1 for six months. 20 cents a No. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

HOW TO COOK.—SHALL WE BROIL, BAKE, Boil or Fry our Food? Is Fat Good Food? See Frying Pan, in SCIENCE OF HEALTH for July. $2 a year. $1 for half a year. 20 cts. a No. New vol. begins now. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

OUR AMERICAN GIRLS.—HOW TO EDUCATE and Train Them; What Can Woman Do? See SCIENCE OF HEALTH for July. 20 cents. $2 a year. $1 for half a year.

MAY WE EAT SALT? WHAT ARE ITS EFfects on the System? THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH [illegible] $2 a year, 20 cents a No.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, June 13, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 22 by 100.5, situated on East Sixtieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Lexington avenue, for $21,900 to Joseph Fettrick. The same firm also sold, under a similar court order, Rufus F. Andrews Esq., Referee, the five-story brick store and tenement, with lot 25 by 60, No. 847 First avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Forty-seventh street, for $16,000, to A. L. Nosser, one of the defendants in the legal action. Wm. Kennelly, under two Supreme Court foreclosure orders, A. T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following property: Three lots, together in size 75 by 100.5, with building, (of little value,) on East Sixtieth street, south side, 225 feet east of Eleventh avenue, sold in one parcel for $11,000, to Joseph L. R. Wood, plaintiff in foreclosure suit; four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixth street, north side, 200 feet west of Avenue A, sold for $1,900 each to B. F. McCahill. No other business was transacted. A report of Johnson's sale held at Flatbush, Long Island, will be made to-morrow:

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, June 13, (without including the Knickerbocker Hotel property, sold for a third time on Friday, for $600,000,) amounts to $276,305, as against $382,420, the figures of the previous week. None of the sales made call for any special mention, as they have all been effected under court orders, and in most instances the property has been bought by interested parties. In sales at private contract the market has been a trifle more active, and several sales of interest have been reported. It cannot be expected, however, that any extensive business in City real estate will be done before Autumn.

The suburban market has been active during the week, and the auctions held have been well attended, while a fair share of success has been met with by those in charge of the transactions. The following country real estate has been reported disposed of since last week: Wednesday, June 10, 454 lots at New-Brunswick sold for $36,308, by Jere. Johnson, Jr.; same day, 200 lots at Hastings, on the Hudson, sold for $26,000, by Blackwell & Utley; same day, 90 lots at Chatham, N. J., sold for $12,487, by O. H. Pierson. Thursday, June 11, at the Exchange, a tract of land of three and a half acres, located at Yonkers, Westchester County, sold for $4,000, and a farm of fifty-five acres, located at Sing Sing, sold for $3,410, by Blackwell & Utley; and, same day, 119 lots at Creedmoor, Long Island, sold far $13,845, by Jere. Johnson, Jr. Total sales for week ending with Saturday, June 13, $96,050; total for previous week ending Saturday, June 6, $36,055.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales proposed for the present week are quite numerous, and in the matter of suburban auctions of unusual interest. The list is as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) June 15.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of a two-story, attic, and basement frame house, with a valuable plot of ground, in size 101.1 by 261 by 99.11 by 246 on St. Nicholas avenue, North-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, and a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 225 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, public auction sale of a three-story brick house, with lot 18.9 by 100.8, on East Ninetieth street, south side, 156.3 feet east of Avenue A.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 134 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 450 feet west of Sixth avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story brick stable covering same thereon. Also, similar sale, F. G. Salmon, Esq., Referee, of two lots together, in size 92.6 by 185.4, on Franklin avenue, east side, 142.6 feet north of Sixth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John P. Crosby, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Eightieth street, north side, 80 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at Harlem River Heights, Twenty-fourth Ward, on the property, at 12 M., partition sale of 300 choice lots with 500 feet of water grants on the Harlem River. This property lies only a mile north of High Bridge, is located on high ground, and is easy of access. The lots front respectively on Harlem River Terrace, Sedwick, Cedar, Ridge, Andrews, and Loring avenues, Macomb's Dam Road, Two Hundred and Fifth and Two Hundred and Sixth streets, and they will be sold in plots of five each. For investment, an excellent opportunity is here presented. The 11:30 A. M. train from the Grand Central Depot will convey purchasers and others to the auction, stopping on the ground. Should the weather be unpropitious, the sale will be held at the Exchange on Tuesday.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Grinnell, Long Island, on the premises, at 12 o'clock M., public auction sale of 230 building lots, comprised in the tract of land long known as the "Fashion Race Course," distant only ten minutes from Hunter's Point. Streets have been opened through this property, and it is announced that every lot offered will be positively sold without reserve. Special trains, via James Slip and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries, at 11:30 o'clock. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row.

Tuesday, June 16.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, public auction sale of the two-story and attic brick house, 20 by 40, with lot 65 feet deep, No. 93 Roosevelt street, west side, between Cherry and Oak streets. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 98.9, with improvements, on East Thirty-eighth street, north side, 250 feet east of Second avenue. Also, continuation sale of Harlem River Heights property.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, public auction sale, to settle a partnership, of the following up-town building lots: Two lots, each 25 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first street; five lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 125 feet west of the Grand Boulevard; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, south side, 360 feet west of Fifth avenue; and three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on the same last-named street, south side, 250 feet east of Twelfth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 30 by 57, with improvements, on Water street, north-east corner of Roosevelt street.

By Blackwell & Utley, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 150 by 100, on Washington avenue, west side, 212.5 feet north of the Quarry Road, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Alexir Bryan, in the Twenty-third Ward, on the premises, at 12 M., public auction sale of a house, with fifteen lots together, in size 200 by 194, on One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, north side, between Union and Concord avenues, and four lots, each 25 by 156, on One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, south side, between Concord avenue and the Boston Road.

By ——, auctioneer, at Stamford, Conn., on the premises, at 11 A. M., executor's sale of 120 acres of land located on North Stamford and Long Ridge roads, two miles from Stamford and one mile from the proposed New-York and Eastern Railroad, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Wednesday, June 17.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of the twelve four-story brick stone and tenements, each 14.5 by 43, with lots, each 96 feet deep, Nos. 276 to 298 East Fourth street, south side, 90 feet west of Avenue C. Also, similar sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 400, on Naigh avenue, north side, 230 feet east of Elwood street, Dyckman estate.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of five four-story brown-stone front houses with lots, each 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 300 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also similar sale, Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement yellow-stone front house with lease of lot, 20 by about 91, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 254 feet east of First avenue; ground rent $240 per annum. Also similar sale, Geo. W. Garr, Esq., Referee, of one lot 19.7 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 235 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, executor's sale to close estate of Geo. L. Havermeyer, deceased, of the premises Nos. 319, 321, and 323 West Fifteenth street, north side, 200 feet west of Eighth avenue, comprising a plot of ground 75 by about 170, with two three-story brick houses and one two and a half story brick house upon the front thereof, and a frame carpenter shop in rear.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the store with lot 23.7 by about 100, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Nicholas R. Connor, in Brooklyn, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Supreme Court sale of the three three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 100, Nos. 193, 195, and 203 Macdonough street, between Throop and Yates avenues.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson, at Clarendon, N. J., on the ground, at 12 M., public auction sale of 500 valuable lots, with 1,400 feet of water-fronts on the Hackensack River, adjoining the Seacaucus Race-course and the property of Bishop Corrigan. The lots are said to be admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes. Special train by Erie Railroad, via Chambers and Twenty-third Street Ferries, at 11 o'clock. Tickets procurable of the auctioneers in charge of sale.

By O. H. Pierson, at Bellemount, N. J., on the property, at 12:30 P. M., public auction sale of 200 desirable villa plots, handsomely located, as above stated, on the Passaic River, opposite the City of Belleville, eight miles, or forty minutes, distant from New-York. Special train, via Chambers and Twenty-third Street Ferries, at 11:15 A. M. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 5 Pine street.

By Lewis E. Wood, at Bayonne, N. J., on the line of the Central Railroad, twenty-five minutes' distance from this City, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of 200 choice lots and plots, with shore front, known as the homestead property of Erastus Randall, Esq. Special train from foot of Liberty street, via ferry at 1 o'clock P. M. Tickets can be obtained at the office of Chas. W. Ward, No. 77 Cedar street, or of the auctioneer, No. 79 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

Thursday, June 18.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, public auction sale of the five-story and basement brick store and tenement, [illegible], with lot 78 feet deep, No. 1,562 Third avenue, west side, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by about 75 feet (rear irregular) on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 99.9 feet west of Broadway. Also similar sale, J. J. Maslin, Esq., Referee, of twelve lots, together forming a plot in size 201.10 by 150, on Tenth avenue, east side, taking in the block fronting between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Seventh avenue, west side, 48.9 feet north of Thirty-second street. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19 by 70, on West Forty-seventh street, south side, 41 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By ——, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. A. Chedsey, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease, and lot on East Broadway, south side, known as lot No. 18, of the H. Rutger map.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Whitestone, Long Island, on the grounds at 12 M., public auction sale of 250 first-class villa sites, all well located and adjacent to the railway station. Special train via James Slip and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries at 11:30 o'clock.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Roselle, N. J., on the line of the Central Railroad, distant from New-York about forty-three minutes, on the property at 12 M., public auction sale of 200 valuable building lots, situate respectively on Fifth, Sixth, and Washington avenues. Roselle is one of the most attractive suburbs of New-York; its location is one of the healthiest in New-Jersey, and the property to be offered being in every respect choice, the lots should sell well. Special train from foot of Liberty street at 11 o'clock. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine street.

Friday, June 19.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 25 by 37.5 by 25 by 30.5, on Seventh avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Forty-second street. Also similar sale, J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 17.10 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 249.3 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By A. H. Nicolay, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, with lot, 25 by 102, on Houston street, south side, between Clinton and Suffolk streets.

By ——, auctioneer, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 258 Mott street, east side, between Prince and Houston streets.

By A. H. Muller & Son, in Brooklyn, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles A. Peabody, Esq., Referee, of twenty-six lots on Middle street, (now Prospect avenue,) Brooklyn, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Saturday, June 20.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., at Ridgefield Park, N. J., on the property, public auction sale of 500, well located building lots.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, East 60th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington av., lot 22x100.5	$21,900
1 five-story brick store, tenement, and lot, No. 847 1st av., w. s. 25 ft. n. of 47th st., lot 25x60, house 50 ft. deep	16,000

By William Kennelly.

3 lots with building, West 60th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th av., lots together, in size 75x100.5, sold in one parcel	$11,000
4 lots, East 106th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, each 25x100.11, $1,900 each	7,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 12.

Prospect st., s. w. s., 475 ft. n.w. of Washington av., 25x184.5, to Melrose st., Morrisania	$1,000
20th st., No. 116 East, or No. 14 Gramercy Park, s. s., 260 ft. e. of 4th av., 26x94, park and other privileges	50,000
41st st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x98.4	5,600
58th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.4	10,250
92d st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 3d av., 24.6x100.8	4,000
Fordham av., w. s., part lot No. 50, map Morrisania, 25x137	4,100
Fulton av., s. e. s., part lot No. 131, map Morrisania, 30x88	4,500
Robbins, av., w. s., north ½ lot No. 174, map of Wilton & Co., Morrisania, 25x171.8	550
Washington av., e. s., 42.10 ft. n. of 1st st., 25x100, Morrisania	1,550
3d av., or Fordham av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of 5th st., or 167th st., Morrisania, 25x180	6,250
8th av., n. w. corner 55th st., 75.5x85	60,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

3d st., s. s., 263 ft. e. of Avenue B, 24.9x96	$12,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Division st., No. 213, 5 years, per year	$1,800
Stanton st., No. 57, 5 years, per year	1,200
22d st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 10th av., 20x74, 21 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP—NO. 18 East 57th st., No. 1 East 53d st., No. 18 West 53d st., No. 17 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 584, 614, 675, and 781. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

NO. 614 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—A SUPERBLY-finished high-stoop stone dwelling, with beautiful dining-room extension: for sale low, furnished or unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT PIERMONT.—FOR SALE OR RENT, WITHIN ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres, fine house, stable, ice-house; magnificent view of the Hudson both north and south as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or J. H. MALLORY, Nyack.

FOR SALE—TARRYTOWN.—A FIRST-CLASS NEW house, built in the best manner, containing seventeen rooms, bath-room, water-closets, &c., &c., with three-quarters of an acre of land, stocked with fruit-trees and shrubs; pleasantly situated, and only two minutes' walk from the river; price, with lot, 60x150, $11,500. Apply to FRANK VINCENT, Savings Bank, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF CENTRAL RAILROAD of New-Jersey, at Elizabeth, N. J., Mansard-roof house at a great sacrifice; twelve rooms, large lot, desirably located; taxes and assessments paid; price, $6,600, worth $7,500; easy terms. Address Post Office Box No. 1,873.

COUNTRY-SEATS FOR SALE.—FOR SALE OR exchange for New-York City property, or an interest in a well-established paying business; one of the most desirable places; mansion and thirteen acres; all modern improvements; on the Hudson River. For full particulars, address Lock Box No. 33 Newburg, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1874,
At 12 M., on the premises,
200 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT

ROSELLE, N. J.,

FORTY-THREE MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK, by the popular Central Railroad of New-Jersey, which has practically solved the question of rapid transit, and with the finest ferry-boats and cars running out of New-York, has rendered this property more accessible from the City Hall than any point on the island north of 50th st. The fare by commutation is less than 11 cents per trip.

These lots are handsomely situated, fronting 5th, 6th, and Washington avs., and on an elevation commanding extensive views, in the immediate vicinity of fine improvements, churches, schools, and stores, and convenient to three railroad stations.

Roselle, favorably known as a peculiarly attractive town, fourteen miles from New-York, two miles beyond Elizabeth, is noted for its healthfulness and beauty of surroundings. Its rapid growth has been remarkable, and at present there is not an unoccupied house in the town, and many new buildings are in course of erection. Roselle has four churches, a fine hotel, academy, schools, and stores, and NO NUISANCES of any kind whatever.

Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.
Luncheon before the sale.
Special train will leave foot of Liberty st. at 11 A. M.
For free tickets and maps apply to the Auctioneers,
NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
Office at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 79 Montgomery street, Jersey City.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of
200
Lots, plots, and shore front, and the homestead of Erastus Randall, Esq., at BAYONNE, N. J., on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, twenty-five minutes from foot of Liberty st., New-York, fifty-six trains per day,
On WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874.
At 2 o'clock P. M., sharp, rain or shine, on the premises.
Terms—Ten per cent. and auction fees on the day of sale; twenty per cent. in thirty days from sale; the balance, seventy per cent., on bond and mortgage for three years.
Lunch before the sale. Excursion train, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from foot of Liberty st., New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M., prompt.
For maps, free passes, and all information, apply to Mr. E. RANDALL, on the property; or Mr. CHAS. W. WARD, Real Estate Broker, No. 77 Cedar st., New-York; or LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 79 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 93 ROOSEVELT ST., TO be sold at auction,
On TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1874,
At 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF SUPREME Court on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, the elegant three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses; all modern improvements, Nos. 193, 195, and 203 Macdonough st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
Real Estate, No. 21 Park row, New-York.
Furniture and Merchandise, No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.
Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
GRAND JUBILEE AUCTIONS.
MONDAY, JUNE 15,
on premises at

GRINNELL, L. I.,

the well-known
FASHION RACE-COURSE,
230 SPLENDID LOTS.
All well located and very desirable. Every lot put up will positively be sold. Terms easy.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17,
on premises at

CLARENDON, N. J.,

adjoining the
SEACAUCUS RACE-COURSE,
and property of Bishop Corrigan, near the
ERIE, NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY, AND MIDLAND RAILROADS,
Rifle Range of the Great Schuetzen Park, &c., &c.
500 PRIME LOTS.
Absolute unreserved auction. No reserve. No by-bidding. Every lot put up will be sold. Terms easy.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18,
on premises at

WHITESTONE, L. I.,

near the depot,
200 VERY CHOICE LOTS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20,
on premises at

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.,

500 SPLENDID LOTS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, LOTS AT GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND.
THURSDAY, JUNE 25, LOTS AT WINFIELD, LONG ISLAND.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, LOTS AT YONKERS, N. Y.
Maps, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

A. H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

24TH WARD.

SPLENDID PROPERTY
ON
HARLEM RIVER HEIGHTS,
and on the river, with valuable
WATER GRANTS,
One mile north of High Bridge, and opposite the new PARADE GROUND.

PARTITION SALE,

June 15, on the premises, at 12 o'clock.
June 16, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, same hour.
The beauty of the view from the ground will repay the trouble of a visit.
To be sold in plots of five lots and upward, front,
SEDGWICK AV.,
MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, 205TH AND 206TH STS.,
ALL NOW IN PUBLIC USE.
Particulars of the owners, No. 34 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 11, 12, and 13, or of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On MONDAY, June 15, the first day of sale, the 11:30 A. M. train from Central Depot, at 42d st., will stop at the property, although but five minutes' walk from the regular depot at Morris dock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES,
NO. 35 WALL ST.
and
NOS. 13 AND 15 BROAD ST.
ALSO THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS,
NOS. 113, 115, 117, 119, AND 121 CLINTON PLACE,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of
WM. P. TURNISS, DECEASED,
and in pursuance of a decree
OF THE SUPREME COURT.
The premises on Wall and Broad sts. are occupied as offices, and being near the STOCK EXCHANGE, DREXEL BUILDING, and MECHANICS' and other banks, are very desirable for Insurance Companies, Bankers, and Brokers.
75 per cent. may remain on
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
of houses and lots, Nos. 319, 321, and 323 WEST 15TH ST., north side, between 8th and 9th avs., to be sold at auction on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of the EXECUTOR of the ESTATE of GEO. L. HAVEMEYER, deceased.
Maps of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT STAMFORD, Conn.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, at 11 o'clock A. M., TUESDAY, June 16, 1874, an estate of 120 acres, on North Stamford and Long Ridge Roads, two miles from Stamford, one mile from proposed NEW-YORK AND EASTERN RAILROAD. There are four or five fine building sites that overlook the Sound. One plot of fourteen acres is unsurpassed; will overlook new reservoir, and gives view of the whole horizon. STAMFORD WATER MAIN runs along the highway past the property. Will be sold in plots to suit purchasers. Terms reasonable. Sale POSITIVE.
ALFRED HOYT, Executor.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, JUNE 16,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
GRAND BOULEVARD.—Two lots next to 131st st.
130TH STREET.—Five lots near Grand Boulevard.
131ST STREET.—Three lots, 250 feet east 12th av.
131ST STREET.—Two lots, between 5th and 6th avs.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, JUNE 18,
at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
THIRD AVENUE.—Five-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1,562 3d av., between 87th and 88th sts.; gas and croton throughout; water-closet and bath-room on each floor; in good order; possession immediately; $16,000 now on mortgage. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT, BY THE SEASON OR year, house and stable, fully furnished; beautiful grounds, servants, horses, carriages, cow, poultry, large garden in perfect order; all can be had by a suitable tenant willing to pay a fair price. Address J. L. M., Box No. 189 Times Office.

A COTTAGE FULLY FURNISHED, twenty miles up the Hudson; twelve rooms, three acres; all kinds fruits and vegetables; well shaded; fine view of river; boating; charming location; fifty minutes by rail; $100 per month. R. H. H., No. 122 Church st., second floor.

NYACK.—TO RENT, A HOUSE WITH NINE rooms; five minutes from depot; River View. Apply at No. 56 Beekman st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

OFFICES TO LET NEAR CITY HALL.—NEIGHborhood very quiet; entrance from two streets, a fine suite of rooms; also single offices; will be let very low to a responsible party.
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st.—An immense stock and low prices.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PARLOR SUITE (MARIE Antoinette style) for $100, worth $250. Inquire at No. 29 Bond st., near Broadway.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau; side entrance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY NOW IN GERmany, who understands French, German, and music, desires a situation about Oct. 1, to travel as a lady's companion, or with a family where her knowledge of the languages would be of service; best of references given and required. Apply to Mrs. McCREA, No. 354 West 14th st.

ATTENDANT ON GROWN CHILDREN, OR Seamstress.—By a respectable young woman, who is fond and careful of children; also, a good family seamstress; is competent to take the position of working housekeeper, and will make herself generally useful in a good home; best references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.; conducted by American ladies.

ALL HOTELS, SUMMER-HOUSES, PRIVATE families, &c., promptly suited with first-class help at Mrs. LOWE'S large German Agency, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. Observe name before entering.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell.—Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

AT THE SWEDISH OFFICE—SWEDISH, French, and German servants for all positions; City and country. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor, No. 108 East 27th st.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., on hand a number of very good servants, French, German, English, and Irish.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF COLORED COOKS, waiters, waitresses, laundresses, &c., for City or country, constantly on hand, at Sidney T. Johnson's Employment Agency, No. 153 West 24th st.

COMPANION, &c.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A position for the Summer, in a family going to the country, where she could have the care of children, or be companion to an elderly or invalid lady; speaks French; understands music and fancy work, and can furnish good reference. Address COMPANION, Box No. 118 Times Office.

COMPANION.—BY A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG German Protestant, a position as traveling companion or housekeeper in a good American family. Address A. B. C., Box No. 43 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS COMpanion of an invalid lady, or to take care of children and assist with sewing. Address B., Box No. 4,665 New-York Post Office.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH SWISS lady of education and refinement as lady's companion or governess to go in the country. Address No. 205 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN City or country, by a Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; would be willing to do general house-work in a small family; is neat, willing and obliging; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, Scotch Protestant girl, who is very clean and orderly and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A HIGHLY REspectable Protestant young woman, to do chamber-work and plain sewing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 345 East 23d st., near 1st av., in the shoe-store, New-York City.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a Norwegian Protestant young woman; understands her duties thoroughly, or would take a place as nurse; is also a good plain seamstress; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—By a German girl of thirty; competent in all the above duties; six and five years' references; is neat and tidy, wiling and obliging; country preferred. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR TO do House-work in the Country.—By a strong, active, willing girl, with good references; is used to the country; can do dairy-work. Can be seen at No. 69 6th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl; would like to do chamber-work and waiting, or house-work for a family; is very neat, tidy, and willing; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., near 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can bone and lard, and do all kinds nice cooking; is a first-class bread and biscuit baker; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY TWO ENGLISH Protestant women, with good recommendations; one as meat and pastry cook, the other as first-class laundress, head ironer, &c.; they are desirous of obtaining a situation together or separate, in a hotel or boarding-house in the country. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PROTestant young woman, who understands her business in every branch; is a good meat cook, also an excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to do the coarse washing; first-class recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND HIGHLY REcommended woman, for honesty and sobriety, thoroughly understands her business as cook; meats, game, pastry; excellent at bread, biscuit, and other baking; will do washing; country or City; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, &C.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, in either Summer boarding-house or hotel or restaurant; City or country; has a thoroughly capable and obliging disposition; has best of references. Call at the Great Scandinavian Institute, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK; MAKES good bread, biscuit, and is a nice pastry cook; can broil and roast meat, birds, &c., perfectly; wages $20; age thirty-five; no objection to the country; best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of French, German, and American cooking; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c. — CHAMBER-MAID, &c. — BY two respectable women, (sisters,) one as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; other as chamber-maid and assist in washing and ironing or waitress; no objection to the country; four years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in either Summer boarding-house or hotel or restaurant; City or country; has a thoroughly capable and obliging disposition; has best of references. Call at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook and good baker; will assist in washing; is neat in her kitchen; sober, willing, and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK—IN CITY OR COUNTRY.—BY A YOUNG woman as cook; is a good baker; is willing to assist with the washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK — CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BY TWO Welsh girls, with good reference and very capable, places together, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City references; has been accustomed to live in French families. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK AND GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—By a Swedish woman, for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS COOK IN A SMALL private family; no objection to assist in washing; country preferred for the Summer; best of City reference. Call at 220 East 21st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very highly recommended young German girl, as cook, washer, and ironer; city or country. Call at No. 93 East Houston st., corner Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private boarding-house; best City reference from her last employers. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., top floor, front room, rear house.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; country preferred; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d st.

COOK.—BY A PERFECT GERMAN COOK WITH first-class references; City or country. Call at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, either in City or country, with kitchen-maid or without. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

EMPLOYERS, GO TO MRS. HARDMAN'S GRAND Central Employment Office.—First-class help; all nationalities; male and female; City, country, and hotels supplied. No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities by applying, in person or by written order, at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, with a child seven years old, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; wages not so much of an object as a good home; unexceptionable references; City or country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Welsh young woman; good plain cook; good washer and ironer, or will do chamberwork and waiting; capable to do either; country or City; very best references. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, to do the house-work of a small family; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 East 48th st., top floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, TIDY young girl, who is a good, plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; wages moderate in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl, with good reference; can cook, wash, and iron; a steady place for general house-work; makes bread; is a good washer and ironer; willing to go to the country; understands milk. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant young woman as first-class lady's maid; understands hair-dressing, and is a thorough dress-maker; operates on several machines; understands her business perfectly; unexceptionable testimonials; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c., &c.; has unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; wishes to go out by the day washing or house-cleaning; good laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 307 East 46th st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD SCOTCH LAUNdress; country preferred; has the best of references. Can be seen at 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with best City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to find a good situation for her laundress. Apply for two days at No. 36 East 35th st.

LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—BY A SWEDISH Protestant woman, (one child;) is a first-class laundress; also, a first-class cook; good in either capacity, or both; the very best of reference. Inquire for A., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE WOman; she is a first-class laundress; fluting, box-pleeting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; highly recommended; sober, honest, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's new office, 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c., thoroughly; highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, NEAT, TIDY girl, who thoroughly understands all branches of the business, puffs, flutes, ruffling, &c.; either in City or country; good recommendations. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; can do French fluting; no objection to the country, in a small family; good reference. Apply at No. 107 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, washing at her own house for gentlemen or family: the best of City references. Call two days at No. 317 West 35th st., Room No. 2.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN INTELLIGENT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 244 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID, IN A FAMILY AS maid, or to take care of growing children; best reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 36 Madison avenue.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, POSITION AS nurse and attendant on invalid lady or child, or resident attendant in office practice; references. Only first-class physicians and their patients address "Care," Box No. 52 Astoria, Long Island.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who is an experienced nurse for an infant or young children; is willing, obliging, and a good plain sewer; kind to and fond of children; has excellent City reference. Call at or address HELEN, at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN young woman; would like a place in City or country to take care of growing children; is an excellent seamstress and dress-maker; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; has long experience; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; bring up on the bottle, night or day; or an invalid lady; good City reference for both; no objection to the country. Seen for two days at No. 203 East 22d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would take care of growing children; is a good plain seamstress; is willing and obliging; five years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMAN AS wet-nurse (child's age five weeks); is strong and healthy, willing, and obliging; the best of references; City or country; moderate wages. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTive, intelligent American young woman as nurse and chamber-maid or to do chamber-work and sewing; is willing and obliging; City or country; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid and Seamstress.—By a neat, competent, American young woman, who can raise an infant from its birth; has good references; City or country. Can be seen at No. 69 6th av., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, or can take full charge of an infant from its birth; has unexceptionable references from her former employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best of reference from doctors and ladies. Apply at present employer's, Apartments No. 19, No. 4 West 27th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman, or as companion to an invalid, in country, anywhere, or any distance; has satisfactory references to suit. Address or call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—HER PRESENT EMPLOYER DESIRES TO find a situation for an excellent, trustworthy baby's nurse, capable of taking care of one from its birth. Call at No. 60 West 19th st., Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, AS NURSE; can take entire care of an infant and bring it up on bottle; good City reference. Apply at No. 543 6th av., fancy store.

NURSE.—BY AN EXCELLENT AMERICAN, WITH best reference, as nurse, seamstress, &c.; wants a good home; moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WIDOW WOMAN, A child to take charge of at her own home. Can be seen all week at No. 433 West 46th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS seamstress; understands machine and can finish after dress-maker; would assist with children or chamber-work; good reference given. Address No. 160 West 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads, care of silver, &c.; is capable of filling a man's place; unexceptional City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and getting up of salads of all kinds; can take a man's place; has three years' City reference; is neat and tidy; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER — COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged forty years; no children; man can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook and nice washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man of quiet disposition; willing and obliging; a careful City or country driver; willing to go to the country if he gets a permanent place; has several years' first-class City reference. Call or address, for two days, J. F., No. 45 West 30th st.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A FRENCHMAN and wife; both are reliable; as cook or waiter, or as country coachman; wife as either cook, laundress, chamber-maid, or nurse; wages not an object, but a good home, either in City or country. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's establishment, and can produce best of City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 71 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE MAN; perfectly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; has lived over two years in last place. Apply to last employer, Mr. J. S. Kennedy, No. 41 Cedar st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINgle man, aged twenty-eight years, who is a good plain gardener; can milk, care and drive horses, care cattle, mow lawns, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—I WOULD LIKE TO GET A GOOD place for an exceptionally willing and faithful coachman, who will leave me at the end of the month, and whom I can recommend. Address 19 East 62d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISHman, who understands his business thoroughly; first-class City reference. Call on or address Thomas, No. 42 East 32d st., private stable.

FARM-WORK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MAN and wife, aged thirty years, no children, and lately landed; man can do all kinds of farm-work as done in the old country, also reap, mow, milk, &c.; wife all branches of house-work, wash and iron well, milk, make nice butter, &c.; both temperate and industrious; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER, GARDENER, &c.—BY A DANISH Protestant man, aged twenty-six years, who can care horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening, farm and other work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL SINGLE MAN who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references. Address J. L., Box No. 215 Times Office.

HANDY MAN, &c.—BY A TEMPERATE, INDUStrious man aged thirty-nine years, who is handy as carpenter and painter, and can mix paints, glaze, repair locks, fit keys, care horses and cattle, do gardening, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

PORTER IN HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE, OR GENeral Servant.—By a Swiss Protestant young man aged twenty-two years, who can build fires, clean rooms, carpets, and furniture, wash windows, sidewalks, &c., &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

STABLE-MAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man lately landed, who served in that capacity for a long time in the old country; is also a good driver; best references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man, about thirty; he thoroughly understands all kinds of work about a gentleman's place or farm; excellent coachman, careful driver, good gardener; milk, care stock, good groom; keeps everything in good order; country or City; very best testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, ON A gentleman's place in the country; by the year; is a good stone mason, and understands all kinds of frame work; can furnish the best of references from last employer of five years. Address D. S. Brown, Box No. 187 Morristown, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORWEGIAN, AGED twenty-five years; speaks good English; is a good groom and driver, and can care cattle, milk, build fires, and make himself useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man (single) to make himself useful around a gentleman's place, or as porter or driver; good references. Apply at Harlem Employment Bureau, No. 2,147 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; best City reference from last employer; City or country. Address R. M., Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGH GOOD SERVANT with excellent London testimonials from good families; good traveling servant; obliging and industrious; aged thirty. C. H., No. 22 East 16th st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SOLICITORS FOR A FIRST-CLASS Life Insurance Company. To gentlemen in good standing who have a large acquaintance among the mercantile and banking interest, most favorable terms will be given. Address Post Office Box No. 871, with name and address.

A LADY DESIRES TO GET A FIRST-CLASS colored cook, either man or woman; must bring good recommendations. Call at No. 4 West 34th st.

DRY GOODS.

Bennett Williams,

No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.,
offers immense bargains in
Spanish Lace Scarfs, Llama Lace Shawls, Sacques, Capes, Fichus.
Black Thread, Guipure, Yak Laces,
twenty-five per cent. below regular prices.
Real Point, Valenciennes, Cluny Laces.
Spanish and French Blonde Laces, Rufflings, Bows, Jabots, Sleeveless Jackets, &c.
1,000 French Traveling Sets, 75 cents and $1; worth from $2 to $5.
N. B.—Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, choice and new, at moderate prices.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., beautiful display of Summer Toilets. PATTERNS, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready.
NEW THINGS.—The elegant and JAUNTY CROQUET SUIT, THE PIONEER RAMBLE SUIT, the KEEP COOL, and the TRAVELER, are worth seeing, for they are beautiful and useful.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the several wards, as hereinafter named, at the Hall of the Board of Education, for the Repairs, Painting, and Alterations of Buildings, Furniture, and Heating Apparatus, required to be done or furnished during the months of July and August, 1874, in their respective wards, as follows:

By the Trustees of the First Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
JOHN McINTIRE, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
M. FRIEDMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
WM. L. HARDING, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Sixth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
DAVID HAYS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
PHILIP KETTERER, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
CHARLES S. WRIGHT, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, until 4 o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
J. B. TAYLOR, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, until 9:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
DAVID H. KNAPP, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
FREDERICK GERMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
FRANKLIN SMITH, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
EDWARD SCHELL, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
MATTHEW BIRD, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
HENRY MERZ, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
JOHN F. TROW, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, June 27.
RICHARD KELLY, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
HENRY D. RANNEY, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, until 4 P. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
JOHN STEPHENSON, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 29.
NATHAN S. KING, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 29.
MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 8, 1874.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1874.

To contractors for iron work, carpenter work, tin and galvanized iron work, glazing, draining, and water supply pipes and fittings.

The Centennial Board of Finance are prepared to receive bids, either separately or combined, for the work and materials required in the erection of the main Exhibition Building in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Plans may be seen, and copies of specifications and bills of quantities procured at this office, No. 904 Walnut st., Philadelphia, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst.

Bids must be delivered not later than 4 o'clock on the 25th inst., and be accompanied with a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more responsible sureties, conditioned to enter into a contract if said bid is accepted.

JOHN WELSH, President.
FRED. FRALEY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING GATES AND GATE FRAMES, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, June 17, 1874, for furnishing, building, and putting in gates, gate frames, &c., at the Gate-house, on 93d st., near 9th av., and also at the Gate-house, corner of 10th av. and 113th st.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE AND IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 A. M., June 19, 1874, for the IRON WORK, also the GRANITE WORK, on part of building known as the MUSEUM OF ART, Central Park. For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SCREENED GRAVEL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks, until 9:30 A. M., Jan 19, 1874, for 5,000 cubic yards of SCREENED GRAVEL.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Charities and Correction until 2 P. M., June 22, 1874, for 8,000 gross tons of coal.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PAVING WORTH ST.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, June 17, 1874, for regulating, grading, paving, &c., Worth st., between Broadway and Chatham st. For full particulars see the *City Record*—copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, (both to be inclosed in the same envelope,) will be received at No. 42 Leonard st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 2d day of July, 1874, which place will be open for business from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. on and after the 10th day of June, 1874, for furnishing the following-named articles for issue to Indians:

SANTEE AGENCY.
16,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.
20,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
250,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
12,000 pounds Beans.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
6,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
550,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY, (CROW CREEK.)
2,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
800,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
80,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
300,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
25,000 pounds Beans.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
3,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
153,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
400,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, (GRAND RIVER.)
5,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
525,000 pounds XX Flour.
60,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
160,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
6,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
550,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
280,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
10,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
370,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,500 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
12,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

WICHITA AGENCY.
700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
14,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

ALSO, FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
396,800 pounds of Coffee green.
787,600 pounds good Brown Sugar.
53,600 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
55,900 pounds good Brown Soap, in boxes.
62,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
35,000 pounds Soda.

All the above supplies, except the Beef, will be inspected and received at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, Yancton, Bismarck, Cheyenne, North Platte, or Kansas City, and must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 1st day of August, 1874, with the exception of the Bacon and Lard for the upper Arkansas, Kiowa, and Wichita agencies, the delivery of which, at St. Louis or Kansas City, will be required by the 15th day of September next, and with the further exception of all the Flour, which must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure at each agency at all times at least one month's supply.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon, Pork, Corn, and Salt. The prices must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

Bids for two classes of cattle for the Sioux agencies in Dakota are invited, as follows:

First—Averaging 850 pounds for the first six months, and 1,000 pounds for the remaining six months.

Second—Averaging 1,000 pounds for the whole year.

For the Upper Arkansas, Kiowa, and Wichita agencies good merchantable cattle will be required.

The delivery of the cattle must commence at each of the points named, within thirty days after notice of the award is given, and thereafter be continued not oftener than semi-monthly upon the written orders of the Department, at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the service.

When practicable, the cattle for use during the months of January, February, and March will be received in December for freezing.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good strong double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies."

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks.

The Sugar to be delivered in barrels full head-lined.

The Lard to be good and sweet, and in tin cans containing from five to ten pounds each.

The Pork to be in barrels, with one iron hoop at each end.

The Corn to be in strong "gunnies," resewed.

Bids will also be received for Baking Powder in quarter and half pound packages, which may be substituted in whole or in part for the soda.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within twenty days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than twenty-five pounds, of the quality contracted for.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the following articles at the agencies named, at such times and in such quantities as may be required:

BLACKFEET AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.

CROW AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
350,000 pounds XX Flour.
40,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT PECK AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
1,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
100,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of American or Northern-wintered Texas Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Mess Pork.

SANTEE AGENCY, (NEBRASKA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.

PONCA AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
350,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
11,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT HALL AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds XX Flour.

No bids will be considered from persons who have violated the terms, or failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract, or who may have defaulted in any bid heretofore made.

All the samples of each bidder must be designated by a conspicuous private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with marks on the proposals, the name of the bidder in no case to appear upon the samples. Failure to comply with this rule will subject the samples to rejection. Special care should be taken to adopt such a private mark as will insure distinction from other bidders.

It will very much facilitate the making of awards if bidders will mark the price on each sample presented, in addition to giving the price in the bid. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

Each bid must give the name of all parties interested in, or parties to it, and no contract or part thereof, will be permitted to be sub-let or assigned to any other party without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Blanks for proposals, with bond attached, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the agents at the respective agencies at which supplies are to be delivered.

Every bid amounting to the sum of $5,000, or over, must be accompanied with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States depository or solvent national bank, which check, or draft, shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished, and in case any bidder, on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which his bid was made and accepted, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury, but if such contract shall be duly executed as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract should one be awarded him.

It is recommended to bidders residing out of New York to furnish a New-York reference with their bids, and also their address while in that City.

At the execution of the contract, a bond will be required to its full amount for the faithful performance thereof, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.
EDW. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wednesday, June 17	Calabria, Wednesday, July 8
Batavia, Saturday, June 20	*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15
Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24	Algeria, Saturday, July 18
*Russia, Wednesday, July 1	Cuba, Wednesday, July 22
China, Saturday, July 4	Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..........June 13
PEMBROKE..........June 27

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, June 24
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, July 8
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, July 22

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

STATE LINE.—Special Notice.—After Saturday June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Surmont..........Saturday...June 27
WASHINGTON, Lachesnez..........Saturday...July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, Danré..........Saturday...July 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

Note.—*Lengthened* steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the *French* line.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. Toosbuy, June 16.
HERDER, Capt. Fischer, June 30.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Victoria, Tuesday...June 16	Caledonia, Thurs'y June 25
Italia, Thursday....June 18	Elysia, Saturday...June 27
Australia, Sat'day.June 20	Bolivia, Tuesday....June 30
Ethiopia, Tuesday..June 23	Olympia, Thursday, July 2

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $30. STEERAGE, $20.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe..........June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard..........June 23, 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price..........June 30, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. ——..........July 7, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. Forsyth..........July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman..........July 21, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

Notice.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt..Sat., June 13, 2 P. M.	Italy....Sat., June 27, 3 P. M.
Queen..Sat., June 20, 9 A. M.	Spain.......July 4, 9:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, Capt. Andrews.....Thursday, June 25, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, June 20, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, July 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, July 18, 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE, to and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway and pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DONAU, Capt. Ha. F. Neynaber, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. Meyer, on SATURDAY, June 20.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. S. P. Griffin, June 20, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Capt. J. M. Dow, Tuesday, July 7.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

JAPAN..........June 13
GREAT REPUBLIC..........June 27

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..May 13	From Yokohama...May 22
From Hong Kong..May 27	From Yokohama...June 5
From Hong Kong..June 10	From Yokohama...June 19

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $49, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874. Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, WEDNESDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, June 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, June 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Wednesday, June 17.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Saturday, June 20.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

ATLAS..........June 26
CLARIBEL..........July 17

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ANDES..........June 21
ETNA..........July 7

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, June 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, June 23.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, June 30.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........June 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........June 25
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........June 27
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........July 2

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO.

For Porto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship ASHLAND, Capt. Edward Whitehurst will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage at reduced rates, apply to
L. DEL MONTE, No. 50 Exchange place.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for June contains fare and expenses for over 2,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.

Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th, returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st. 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzen's, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
Geo. L. Connor, General Passenger Agent.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 12th....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 11th..3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 13th..3:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th.....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 16th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 15th....3:00 P. M.
Wedn'day, 17th..8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 16th...3:00 P. M.
Thurs'day, 18th.11:00 A. M.	Wedn'day, 17th.4:00 P. M.
Friday, 19th....12:00 M.	Friday, 19th.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 20th.12:30 P. M.	

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'sday, 10th.11:30 A. M.	Wed'sday, 10th..4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 11th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 12th.....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 12th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 13th..7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 13th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 13th..7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 14th.....7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 14th.....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 14th.....7:00 P. M.	Monday, 15th....7:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 5, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. R. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

TO CHARTER.—SALOON STEAMERS WILLIAM COOK, WYOMING and G. T. OLYPHANT, for large or small parties. Barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, CHICAGO, J. R. BALDWIN, and REPUBLIC. Excelsior Park, Oriental, Eagleswood, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.
B. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMers WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island, and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents. J. & E. MYERS.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FISHERMEN, IF YOU WANT TO LOSE A thirty-pound fish, don't use FORSTER'S IMPROVED GIMP GUT. No. 25 Delancey st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A LADY, WITH three young children and nurse, at a farm house near Harlem or New-Haven Railroad. Requisites, two pleasant rooms, in house on high grounds, with piazza and shade, liberal table, facilities for riding, few or no other boarders.

Address, with terms and all particulars,
Rev. C. B., No. 741 Lexington av.

WANTED—A NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for a gentleman and his wife. Address, with full particulars, R. D., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The New Summer Resort, Woodsburg Pavilion,

WOODSBURG, L. I.

This entirely new, beautiful, and commodious hotel, situated at Woodsburg, two and a half miles from Rockaway, South Side, Long Island, sixteen miles from New-York, having been greatly enlarged and magnificently equipped, is now one of the finest and most complete hotels in the State, and as a family resort cannot be equaled for its accommodations, will be opened June 1.

Those desiring a delightfully cool and pleasant Summer home will find in this house superior attractions, having a view of the ocean for twenty miles, being entirely new and replete with all modern conveniences found in any city hotel, such as gas, water in every room, hot and cold water baths, and steam heat throughout.

Surf and still-water bathing within a few moments' walk. Fine drives, with carriages for guests, fishing and boating on the bay. Location and climate unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. The house will be kept in strictly first-class style. Liberal terms will be offered to those wishing to engage rooms for the season.

Fine stables for private teams attached to the hotel.

The house is accessible by the South-side Railroad of Long Island, also Long Island Railroad via Ocean Point. Trains leave every two hours, arriving at Woodsburg in one hour; South-side Railroad, from Grand and Roosevelt sts.; Long Island Railroad, 34th st. and Peck slip. For time-table see daily papers. Terms—$15 to $18 per week; $3 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL.

This hotel will open on the 18th of June. Rooms can be engaged at the office of D. M. Hildreth, No. 52 Broadway, New-York; G. G. Presbury, No. 39 Franklin st., Baltimore, or by letter addressed West End Hotel, Long Branch.

Prices for the season will depend upon location and rooms occupied.

Twenty per cent. reduction for the months of June and September.
PRESBURY & HILDRETH,
Proprietors.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

RHODE ISLAND.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. SEASON OF 1874.

This well-known and popular Summer resort, situated on the Narragansett Bay, between the Cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests July 1. Eight steam-boats daily from Providence and Newport. Rooms can now be engaged on moderate terms, by application to
L. H. HUMPHREYS,
City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERSIGNed, formerly of the Atlantic House, Newport, R. I., has taken for the present season the hotel at OAKLAND BEACH, Warwick, R. I., and will open the same to the public July 1. This hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points. Steam-boat communication with Providence four times each way daily. Application by mail will receive prompt attention.
GEORGE A. HAZARD,
Providence, R. I.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests. Delightfully located on spur of Blue Mountain; four miles from Delaware Water Gap, thirty minutes' drive from Stroudsburg Depot; high ground, magnificent scenery, dry air, shady walks and lawns; special rates for early boarders. Send for circular. Address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn. Also, Highland Dell Cottage, fifteen good rooms, with first-class board. Address CHAS. FOULKE, Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.
BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

ON THE SEA SHORE!—WATCH HILL POINT, R. I., (near Stonington, Conn.,)—The Plimpton House, reopened June 15. Visit the best. Excellent surf bathing, boating, and fishing; the coolest and most breezy place on the coast; positively no mosquitoes. Fare from New-York (by Stonington steamers) to Watch Hill, $2 75. Terms made acceptable. A. S. PLIMPTON & CO.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.
AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS, situated on the Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island, on line of the South Side Railroad, within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York; good yachting, fishing, gunning; also, pleasant drives and well-shaded walks; rooms large and airy; good table at moderate prices.

For terms, &c., address
WAINWRIGHT & MURRAY, Proprietors.

N. B.—Good livery attached to hotel.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 13, 1874. Application for rooms can be made at the hotel, or by addressing,
JOSEPH H. COOPER,
Manager.

CANANDARAGO HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

Opens June 1; best family hotel; two minutes' walk from the celebrated Sulphur Springs; terms moderate. For particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE — AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, twenty minutes drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. Rooms and cottage can be secured by applying at No. 45 5th av.

CROMWELL'S LAKE, ONE AND ONE-HALF miles stage from Highland Mills, two hours Erie Railway, (near Turner's.)—Airy, healthy, delightful location; opens June 18; families can now secure good rooms and excellent treatment at moderate rates; take 9 A. M. or 3:30 P. M. train; no bar. OLIVER CROMWELL.

BOARD CAN BE PROCURED ON REASONAble terms at the Roslyn Hotel, Long Island; fishing and boating; five trains daily from James slip; steamer Seawanhaka leaves Peck slip daily at 4 P. M. Sunday boat after June 1.
A. P. ARESON, Proprietor.

THE PARRY HOUSE, AT HIGHLAND FALLS on the banks of the Hudson, one and a half mile from West Point, will be opened June 13; terms reasonable. For particulars, address
WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—For pamphlet descriptive of the attractive Summer resorts and boarding places on the Erie Railway within 100 miles of New-York, apply at Erie Offices, Nos. 241, 529, or 957 Broadway.

THE DE VALENCIA INSTITUTE HAVING closed, is now prepared to receive gentlemen belonging to boat clubs for the Summer. Great care bestowed upon the diet and comfort of patrons. No. 33 West 130 st.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for a few more families at elegant Wagner Mansion; mountain air, boating, fishing, croquet lawn; $10 and upward; references. Address TYSON, No. 745 6th av.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO County, N. Y., will open June 15. Parties desiring circulars, or wishing to engage rooms, will address
D. P. PETERS, Hotel Fenimore.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

LAKE GEORGE.

A gentleman will accommodate two persons at his cottage at Lake George, after June 15. Address Post Office Box No. 4,944.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

STAMFORD, CONN.—BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN can be obtained at the Williams House, opposite the depot; fine airy rooms; $9 per week. P. O. box No. 17.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island, now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

NYACK H. INSTITUTE WILL RECEIVE boarders after the 20th inst. until Sept. 1.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer-woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits, and spurs, riding and driving whips.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE-CLIPPERS, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—AT STABLE, NO. 22 EAST 18TH ST., A pair of chestnut horses, very gentle and sure, with phaeton, City made, and gold mounted; also, gold mounted harness, very neat, by one of the best City makers, to be sold immediately with all complete. Inquire for JOHN CLUTTERBUCK.

FOR SALE—PAIR CARRIAGE HORSES, SIXTEEN hands; only six years old; wagonette, double harness, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles; all new, by first-class makers. Private stable, No. 5 East 52d st.

I HAVE A FEW MORE WAGONS FOR SALE, my own make, that I am closing out at reduced prices.
ISAAC LOCKWOOD,
Corner 127th st. and 3d av.

SADDLE HORSES FOR SALE—A VERY DEsirable saddle horse; well trained, healthy, and free from vices; price, $300. Apply at private stable, No. 17 East 36th st.

A FINE STABLE TO LET.—ON 44TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.; five stalls; plenty carriage room. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HOYT HOUSE,

NEAR 8TH ST.,

has been renovated and refurnished, and is now open for permanent or transient guests at low rates to suit the times. Single rooms, with board, $8 per week.

EAST 61ST ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK—A private family, owning their house, no other boarders, would let their entire second floor, with exclusive use of bath, closets, &c., on the floor, to a small family who would be permanent, at a fair price. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office. First-class references exchanged.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY FURnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN or gentleman and wife, on Jersey City Heights, in a private family. No other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A NICE LARGE front room to rent, with board, to a gentleman and his wife; terms reasonable. Address C. F., Box No. 94 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM ON THIRD floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; price low for Summer; family private. No. 108 East 24th st., near Madison square.

NO. 1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Delightful Summer residence fronting the most beautiful park in the City; elegant rooms richly furnished to let with board.

MILLER'S TURKISH BATH HOTEL,

Nos. 37 and 39 West 26th st.

First-class double and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices.

PARTIES WISHING A PLEASANT HOME can be accommodated temporarily or permanently, in a delightful location, with good board, at No. 23 Lafayette place; references exchanged.

A PARLOR FLOOR, (THREE LARGE ROOMS,) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; also single rooms. No. 36 East 20th st.

AT MRS. R. H. JENKINS', NO. 33 EAST 23d st., will be found two elegant suites of rooms, just vacated, to let, with board.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.,

Between 5th and Madison avs. Southern families may find pleasant rooms and board for the Summer.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, desirably located, City and country. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 513 6TH AV.—A FIRST FLOOR TO LET. Rent $40; five rooms. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d st. and 6th av.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH ST.—LARGE ROOM AND hall room, nicely furnished, to let with board; liberal terms to a party of gentlemen.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT and back room, third floor, with board; Summer prices; references.

NO. 148 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. —Large furnished rooms to gentlemen, with or without board.

NO. 151 WEST 12TH ST.—NEATLY-FURNISHED rooms, with good board, at reasonable rates; table boarders taken.

NO. 58 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms in a private family.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERENCES EXchanged. No. 24 West 39th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FAMILY HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE.—NEWly and elegantly refitted and furnished; first-class in every respect; large airy rooms; the most accessible, healthy and desirable country house in the vicinity of this City. Only 40 minutes; fifty trains a day; boating, bathing, fishing, billiards, beautiful drives, splendid shade; 200 feet broad piazza. Very favorable terms. Photograph and particulars with
A. G. DARWIN, No. 229 Broadway.

ON THE HUDSON.—GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBtained at a large farm-house, new and adapted for boarders, with spacious verandas, and fine suites of rooms for separate families; location high and healthy; splendid river view; fine fishing and boating; near Post Office and churches; easy of access; three boats daily; terms moderate. Address WM. MANSFIELD, New-Baltimore, Greene County, N. Y.

CATSKILLS.—MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM-HOUSE—Boarders can be accommodated for the Summer at this house, near the mountain, in a most inviting situation. Families will find the house supplied with vegetables; milk and eggs fresh from the farm, and every comfort and convenience. Terms, $8 to $10 a week. Address F. SAXE, Catskill. Refer to J. Proffatt, Esq., No. 7 Warren st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ONE MILE EAST OF Patchogue, Long Island; two hours from New-York; four trains daily; house and furniture new; large, airy rooms; abundance of shade, and plenty of pure milk; bathing, boating, fishing, and driving facilities unsurpassed; generous and wholesome table; terms very reasonable. Address F. F. ROBINSON, Patchogue, Long Island.

AT PRIVATE HOUSE IN GREENWICH, ON THE water and near the Sound, within five minutes' walk of New-Haven Railroad Station and New-York steam-boat landing; boating, bathing, fishing, and stable accommodations; a few choice rooms left at $10 to $15 per week. Address Post Office Box No. 2, Greenwich, Conn., or ask at station for FANNING.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE among the Catskills, in pine grove; new, cool, comfortable rooms; no mosquitoes; first-class table; fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables; piano; terms reasonable. For further particulars inquire of Dr. J. L. LYSTER, No. 21 East Houston st. Address J. BATES, Cooksburg, N. Y.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES—HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., forty-eight miles from New-York City, one and a half miles from West Point Military Academy, and a quarter of a mile from Cozzens' West Point Hotel, will be opened to accommodate families desiring board at reasonable terms. Address GOODSELL BROTHERS, Highland Falls, N. Y.

CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON—AMONG the mountains, fine water view, five minutes' drive from boat; rooms, with good board, from $8 to $12; stabling; references. Address ARTHUR, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COUNTRY BOARD—MORRISTOWN, N. J.; FIRST class board and very desirable accommodations can be had for a season of eleven weeks from June 25; references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 367.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ONE HOUR from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; modern improvements; fine shade; centrally located; two minutes' walk from depot. Address M. W. T., *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY CAN BE ACcommodated with board at a private residence in a pleasant village on the west branch of the Delaware River; references exchanged. Address S. P., Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y.

CATSKILLS.—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE had at a pleasant farm-house near the Catskill mountain, seven miles from Catskill landing; terms, $8 per week. Address MARY BLOOM, Catskill. Reference: Mrs. Saxe, No. 24 West 9th st., New-York.

SUMMER BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE HUDson; grounds large, well shaded; fine river view. Apply to Mrs. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or J. J. ANGEVENE, Bank of the Republic.

COUNTRY BOARD AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J. —Forty minutes from City; rooms large and cool; location beautiful; terms low. Particulars of F. COX, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 32.

BOARD AT NYACK.—A FEW ADULTS, WITH first-class board at a handsome Villa; large cool rooms; beautiful river and mountain views. Apply to C. H. Oliver, No. 1 Park place.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—MRS. ADAMS has returned to the Clarendon, and is prepared to arrange with parties desiring board. (*Nyack is free from mosquitoes.*)

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN IN a healthy location. Address G. H. A., Box No. 3,554 New-York.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY CAN FIND pleasant rooms in Elizabeth, in private family. Address J. P., Elizabeth, N. J.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
SPRING RACES, 1874,
AT JEROME PARK.

SATURDAY, 6th,	TUESDAY, 16th,
WEDNESDAY, 10th,	THURSDAY, 18th,
SATURDAY, 13th,	SATURDAY 20th,

DAYS OF JUNE.

Races commence each day punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. Wheatley, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
BRILLIANT AUDIENCES, COMPOSED OF THE ELITE OF THE CITY.
NEW AND STARTLING NOVELTIES AT EACH EXHIBITION.
MLLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN,
NOW PERFORMING
AFTERNOON AND EVENING UPON A SINGLE WIRE
AT A GREATER ELEVATION THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN IN THE PROFESSION.
GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS,
WITH ITS ONE THOUSAND AUXILIARIES.
GORGEOUS DISPLAY.
BEAUTIFULLY CAPARISONED HORSES.
The ancient and modern costumes of fourteen nations represented
TRUE TO HISTORY.
ALL THE BRILLIANT ROMAN CHARIOT RACES,
ROMAN STANDING RACES,
FOUR HORSE AND FOUR PONY CHARIOT RACES,
HURDLE AND FLAT RACES,
ELEPHANT, CAMEL, MONKEY, AND PONY RACES.
TWENTY MINUTES OF FUN,
LANCASHIRE RACES,
introducing sack, donkey, wheelbarrow, and scrub races, with all the accessories of an
OLD TIME FAIR.
P. T. Barnum's famous collection of
RARE WILD BEASTS.
Doors open daily at 1:30 and 7 P. M. Entertainments in
GRAND AMPHITHEATRE
commence at 2:30 and 8 P. M.
AFTERNOON EXHIBITIONS THE LEAST CROWDED.
Box office open three days in advance.

NOTICE TO ATHLETIC SOCIETIES.

Parties proposing to participate in the series of amateur athletic contests at the Roman Hippodrome, commencing FRIDAY EVENING, June 26, continuing, afternoon and evening, one week, will report to the COMMITTEE OF AMATEUR ATHLETES, at the Hippodrome, prior to the 20th inst. Printed rules governing the contests, with list of prizes and programme of acts for each performance, will be furnished on application to the general office in Hippodrome. The following is a synopsis of the games proposed: Vaulting with Pole, Mile Run Handicap, Running and Standing Long Jump, Boys' Race, Hurdle Race, Heavy Single Dumb-bell, Running High Jump; Hop, Step, and Jump; One Mile Run, Mile Walk, Wrestling, Throwing the Heavy Hammer, Yard Race, Pole Climbing, Bayonet Contest, Putting the Shot, Hand or Health Lift, Rope Climbing, Battoute Leaping, Tossing the Caber, Relief Race, Wheelbarrow Race, Professional Race, &c.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
CONTINUED AND INCREASING SUCCESS
OF
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ
and of Mr.
BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S EMOTIONAL PLAY
of

FATE,

which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
until further notice.

Miss LECLERCQ..........as..........HELEN FARADAY

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SALVINI. TO-NIGHT.
LAST THREE NIGHTS and FAREWELL MATINEE before his departure for Rio Janeiro, June 23
TO-NIGHT, SALVINI'S MASTERPIECE,
LA MORTE CIVILE (Civil Death.)
SALVINI in his renowned rôle of CONRADO.
WEDNESDAY, June 17, first production in America of Alfieri's great Biblical tragedy
SAUL. SAUL. SAUL.
SALVINI in his unrivaled rôle of SAUL.
FRIDAY, FAREWELL GALA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF SALVINI,
And his last night in America,
SAMSON. SAMSON. SAMSON.
SATURDAY MATINEE, DAVID GARRICK.
Seats at Schermer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Box office of Theatre.

THE COLOSSEUM.

COLOSSEUM	DAILY AT 1 AND 7.	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	The most fashionable resort	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	in the City, cool and	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	well ventilated	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	The Great Illusion of	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	LONDON BY NIGHT.	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	the midnight thunder-storm	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	Prof. TOBINS' lectures.	COLOSSEUM
COLOSSEUM	Admission, $1; no extras.	COLOSSEUM

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

Lessee..........CHAS. R. THORNE, Sr.

On MONDAY EVENING, June 15, and every evening during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE the new play, in five acts, entitled the CRYPTOGRAM; OR, LOST AND WON, from James De Mille's novel. Cast with the entire company, and produced with new scenery, grand ballet, masquerade, and panorama of the Mediterranean Sea.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

LAST CONCERT OF THE YORKVILLE BRANCH Y. M. C. A., TO-NIGHT, at East-side Association Hall, corner 86th st. and 3d av. Tickets 25 cents.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.

"Regular Army, O," Harrigan and Hart, 40c.; "Inflation Galop," 35c.; "What is Home Without a Mother-in-law," 40c.; "Veto Galop," 35c.; "Barnum's Hippodrome Quadrille," 75c.; "Don't Forget the Old Folks," 30c.; "Doctrinen Waltz," Strauss, 75c.; "What the Birds Say," Wilson, 40c. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store No. 39 Union Square.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COVERS IN ONE PIECE,
With
SCREW-RING CLAMP
Make the
COHANSEY
GLASS-LID FRUIT-JARS
PERFECT IN TEST,
SIMPLE IN USE,
HANDSOME IN STYLE.

PROTECTOR FRUIT-JARS,

Used by thousands of customers with entire satisfaction for several successive seasons; have ANTI-RUST LINED METALLIC TOPS, and are

SIMPLE AND CHEAPER

than other jars. Write for circular, or sample by express, to
COHANSEY GLASS-MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 49 North 3d st., Philadelphia,
Manufacturers of window-glass, bottles, vials, and fruit-jars.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO, WHILE LABORing under an acute attack of moral insanity on Saturday, broke into my office and carried away a package of the printed proceedings in the Rollwagen will case, will inform me by note or personally where I can obtain them, he will much oblige, and no questions will be asked. EDWARD F. UNDERHILL, Stenographer,
No. 39 Park row.

WANTED—A CUSTOMER FOR 200 QUARTS PURE country grass-fed milk, delivered at a ferry in New-York or Brooklyn, from the Clifton herd of Jersey and native cows. Address E. CODE, care of R. W. Cameron, Box No. 1,676 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE AT COST—A GRANITE MONUMENT (nearly completed) that was contracted for at the quarry, at a low figure. Address GRANITE, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS EXAMINED, BALanced, and adjusted. References given. COLLINS & CO., Public Accountants, 17 Nassau st., N. Y. City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—No. 3,746.—In the matter of JOHN GRIFFITH and GEORGE W. WUNDRAM, composing the copartnership of Griffith & Wundram, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—The undersigned, pursuant to the order of the court and the directions of the Register, hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 23d day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the boiler shop lately carried on by Griffith & Wundram, above named, on the south-easterly corner of West Twenty-seventh street and Eleventh avenue, in the City of New-York, of the following described property of the estate in bankruptcy of the bankrupts: One pyrometer, a lot of tubes and castings, and other stock in trade; English and French patents for steam boilers, a lot of book accounts and notes due to the bankrupts, and two leases of the premises above mentioned. A particular catalogue of the articles and property to be sold may be had of the undersigned on the premises or at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway.
WM. P. ABENDROTH,
Assignee, &c.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD HOLLAND, Bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey ss. A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Edward Holland, of the County of Morris and State of New-Jersey in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Thomas D. Hoxsey, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per John C. Bailey, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. DUNBAR and SPENCER D. JACKSON, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of this court made herein, June 12, 1874, notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of the bankrupts above named will be held at No. 345 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1874.
ROBERT GIBSON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. BELDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of May, 1874, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William S. Belden, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
HIRAM BURDETT Assignee.
je8-law3wM*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
MONDAY, June 15,
BENEFIT OF MR. CLAUDE BURROUGHS.
LAST PERFORMANCES
OF

LED ASTRAY,

WITH ITS GREAT CAST AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

Characters by Messrs. F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, McKee Rankin, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and Misses Maude Granger, Kate Claxton, Eliza Weathersby, Emily Mestayer, Marie Wilkins, and Kate Holland.

TUESDAY, June 16, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON, BENEFIT OF Mr. H. TISSINGTON, MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

MONDAY, June 22, COMMENCEMENT OF THE SUMMER SEASON, when will be produced, with new and beautiful scenery, Mr. Bartley Campbell's highly successful play,

PERIL;

Or, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.
WITH A GREAT COMBINATION CAST.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

TUESDAY EVENING, June 16, 1874,
EXTRA NIGHT.
GRAND DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
for the
BENEFIT of HENRY TISSINGTON, Musical Director.

PROGRAMME.

Commence with the third, fourth, and fifth acts of
LED ASTRAY,
BY THE ENTIRE UNION SQUARE COMPANY.

RECITATION, "Shamus O'Brien"......Mr. W. H. POPE

GRAND MUSICAL OLIO,
BY THE FOLLOWING DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS:

1. Trio for violin, violoncello, and pianoforte..........Geo. Bazzoni
Mr. R. REBECCHINI, M. FERRIERE, Mr. WOODCOCK.
2. Flute solo, "Bonnie Eloise," with variations..........Ed. Haslam
ED. HASLAM.
3. Song, "Fiori d'Amore"..........G. Operti
Miss ANNA BORIE, soprano.
4. Cornet solo, Grand Fantasie, "Alexis"......Hartman
Mr. ARBUCKLE.
5. Song, "Thou art so near, and yet so far"...Reccharat
Mr. H. R. HUMPHRIES, tenor.
6. Violoncello solo, with imitation of bag-pipe, Dancing Air of the Sixteenth Century..........Fétis
Celebrated at the Scottish Court in the time of Queen Mary.
M. FERRIERE.
7. Cavatina from the op. "I Due Foscari"......G. Verdi
Mme. ISOTTA OAKSMITH, soprano.
8. Saxophone solo, Air Original..........Singelle
Mr. LEFEBRE.

To conclude with the laughable sketch of
THE TOODLES.
Mr. Toodles (by permission of Mr. George Wood)..........Mr. WELSH EDWARDS
Mrs. Toodles..........MARIE WILKINS

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. HERNANDEZ FOSTER.

Two performances daily; at 2 and 8 P. M.
The celebrated pantomimist and actor, Mr.

EVERY	HERNANDEZ FOSTER,	EVERY
AFTERNOON	in his original character of Monday, in the new sensational drama of MONDAY;	EVENING
at 2	or, JACK HARKAWAY Among the Brigands.	at 8

MONDAY, June 22, THE SKELETON HAND.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, with machinery complete and in good working order, for disposal. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Terms easy. Apply to AYERS & RIDDELL, accountants, No. 18 Rialto Building, Baltimore.

P. B. A.—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGlar Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 889 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT,
MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
ARTHUR LEARY,
CARLETON HUNT,
} Executors.
mh2-law6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.
JAMES BLACK, Administrator.
Scudder & Carter, No. 66 Wall street.
d22-law6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873.
HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.
d29-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH RICE, Executor.
mh2-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874. WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.
je15-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
ja19-law6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.
mh2-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.
ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator,
and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased. mh2-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.
mh23-law6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.
ap13-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the offices of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.
ap6-law6mM FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.
JOHN O'NEILL,
Administrator de bonis non.
d22-law6mM*

THE DRESS REFORMERS.

HOW THE BOSTON WOMEN PROPOSE TO REGENERATE THEIR SEX.

THE MEETING AT FREEMAN'S CHAPEL—GRAND EXHIBITION OF NEW STYLES IN DRESS — SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, AND HEALTHFULNESS COMBINED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 10, 1874.

Boston is pre-eminently a city of notions, and from time to time has sensations such as no other city could originate or endure. Just now the Boston women are busy in the consideration and discussion of dress-reform, and "The Women's Club" is composed of ladies prominent in society, and many of them have more than a local reputation. They discuss social problems over their tea, and occasionally have field-days, when some pet scheme of reform in morals, education, or social purification is canvassed, either by an appointed essayist, or by all who have thoughts to offer, *ad libitum*. The improvement of woman's social condition is their objective point, and as a stepping-stone to this they think they recognize the necessity of a reform in dress. Woman's costume, to-day, they say, is cumbersome, restrictive, and unhealthy, besides being so elaborate that its devising and construction require far too much precious time which should be devoted to higher objects. For some time the more daring spirits of the "club" have been studying and experimenting in variations, more or less radical, from the established rules of costume. A few days since the "club" held a meeting at Freeman Place Chapel, for the exhibition of inventions in ladies' clothing calculated to give the wearers more freedom of action and less physical discomfort. It was quite largely attended. No gentlemen were allowed within sight or hearing; reporters were driven away with great vehemence; a lady reporter who manifested a disposition to take notes was summarily walked out; and an artist of a New-York illustrated paper had opportunity to draw only a "bee-line" for the door. Mrs. C. S., President of the "club" superintended this unique and interesting exhibition.

FIRST EXHIBITION—A PRELUDE TO MORE IMPORTANT THINGS.

After brief introductory remarks by the President, the ladies who had garments to exhibit were called upon. Mrs. B., a physician of no little local repute and social standing, exhibited several garments which, she said, she had found better adapted to her own wants than the ordinary female costume; but she would not recommend them to others, for she was aware that a lady, not a member of the "club," was present, by invitation, with something far better adapted for general use. She exhibited her own model garments only to make a beginning for the exhibition. The lady to whom Mrs. (we beg her pardon, Dr.) B. referred was Mrs. O. P. F., a modiste, whose name, some two years ago, gained considerable notoriety through a suit in the courts here on a disputed bill for dress-making. Since then a physical misfortune has compelled her to abandon her profession. The mention of her name by Dr. B. as one having invented articles suitable for the inspection and approval of this coterie of female dress reformers was received with incredulity. "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" was the unspoken interrogatory which was indicated in the rustle of surprise with which the announcement was greeted, and many short ladies got upon tiptoe to look about for a glimpse of the owner of the name.

DISPLAY OF "SUSPENDERS" AND "FORM IMPROVERS."

Their curiosity, however, was not immediately gratified, for Mrs. C., another prominent society lady, took the platform, and unfolded to the gaze of the curious crowd quite a collection of garments. She also showed and explained a series of "suspenders" by which she proposed to support hose, skirts, &c., and a "form improver," with ingenious and complicated straps and immaculate ruffles. Mrs. C. is a bright, smart woman, and handled and commended her garments with an amateur grace, indicating her familiarity with charity fair tables and the advantageous display of goods.

GARMENTS WHICH REQUIRE "ONLY TWO PINS."

Mrs. C. was followed by Mrs. D. L., the wife of the instigator of the sensational women's temperance crusades, who also exhibited several garments, their chief merit seeming to be, from her description, that they could be "fastened together with two pins." Now, pins are one of the things which the Boston lady reformers would willingly dispense with if it were possible, and her reiteration of this feature in her samples did not commend them to her audience, a fact of which she was made aware not at all to her satisfaction.

INTRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN BOSTON MODISTE.

When Mrs. D. L. had concluded, Mrs J. W. H., who seems never to have as much time as other people, said she was in a hurry, could only stay to see one more set of samples, and she much desired that Mrs. F. should be the next exhibitor. Mrs. F. accordingly came forward. Not having had the experience before an audience which has fallen to the lot of most of the other ladies who had spoken, she appeared at a disadvantage. She is a short, blonde woman, on the shady side of forty. She wore a black silk skirt and gray redingote, with black velvet collar, cuffs, and buttons—plain enough to suit any reformer, but sufficiently attractive to win the approving glances of those who, though theoretically reformers, still have an eye for style.

SHE EXHIBITS MODEL NO. 1—BABY IN LONG CLOTHES.

Mrs. F. took her position on the pulpit steps, and, instead of holding up limp white garments for the inspection of her hearers, she first showed them a doll, about two feet in height. She said that Mrs. H., in some previous remarks, had asked what should be done with the children, and that she was prepared to answer that question; that her study had been to invent something which, in principle, should apply equally well to all ages. She then showed her doll-model, which she said represented the first dress of a child when it is put in short clothes. The principle of her invention is an under-vest of knit or woven goods, of any elastic material, to which are attached bands of a non-elastic or less elastic material. She said ladies and children usually wear this garment for warmth alone, but by the application of these straps, which were shown in her model, it also serves as a supporter to hose, &c., the weight of the whole being transferred from the waist and hips to the point of the shoulder and the whole of the upper part of the chest, resting with a uniform and unnoticed pressure upon the upper part of the body.

MODEL NO. 2—SECOND STAGE—PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT.

Then she showed doll No. 2, which represented the proper dress of a child advanced beyond the first stage of dressing. It had on a loose waist, which, she said, could be either high or low necked, long or short sleeved. At the waist or natural belt-point of this garment, were two rows of buttons; one for flannel skirt, &c, and the other for white skirts, and dress skirts when it is separated from the waist. In all cases, she said, the child should be dressed so loosely as to allow of the raising of its arms above its head with ease, and the voluntary adjustment of the clothes when the arms are dropped. This waist distributed all the weight of the clothing, as did the other, upon the upper part of the shoulders and chest.

MODEL NO. 3—INCREASING COMPLEXITY OF THE MECHANISM—FRENCH BONE BUTTONS.

Doll No. 3 was then exhibited. It had on a lady's under-dress, which Mrs. F. said might be of either cotton, silk, or woolen. Mrs. H. interrupted to ask, "Why do you have so many more tapes on this than on the child's garments?" to which Mrs. F. replied by explaining that a lady wears a much greater weight of clothing, and requires support which a child does not, and she then took up in detail each tape and button, showing that she had a use for all, and that every necessity of a lady's costume was provided for. She also advised the ladies to use a concave French bone button, for they button with ease, will hold several button-holes on one button, and never cut the thread, suggestions which the ladies seemed to appreciate. After this digression the exhibitor proceeded to explain how the garment, which was without a waist-band, served as a support for hose, the weight all depending on the shoulders as before. In this connection Mrs. F. said that her own waist measure was twenty-seven inches, but she made all her belts a yard long. Mrs. H. here interrupted again, with, "but, Mrs. F., are you really in these clothes?" to which the answer was: "Yes, I have worn nothing else for more than a year," an announcement which was greeted with hearty applause, which indicated the interest of the large audience in her exhibition. Then Mrs. H. questioned again: "Have you really discarded corsets?" to which Mrs. F. promptly replied: "Yes, and I weigh 175," which was the signal for more applause.

MODEL NO. 4—WHOLLY UNDESCRIBABLE.

Another doll, No. 4, was then shown, wearing the next stage of a lady's underdress. It was a garment combining a chemise, underskirt, corset-cover, if corsets are worn; habit skirt, with bosom, and undersleeve, with buttons at the wrist to receive cuffs, and at the neck for collar, ruffles, or ruching. This remarkable garment, including so much, was without either gather or plait, but was graceful and comely, and created quite a sensation. It also served to support a hoopskirt or its equivalent, a white or other skirt, and the skirt of the dress proper, all depending entirely, as before, upon the shoulders for support, and the weight so evenly distributed that there is no undue strain in any direction. In illustration of the freedom allowed by this dress, the exhibitor raised her arms above her head as high as she could reach, saying as she did so, "I feel this motion throughout my clothing, to the soles of my feet, and as I walk I feel its support in every part." The ladies generally expressed their warm approval of this series of garments, but Mrs. D. L. dissented with considerable emphasis, declaring that the point of the shoulder was not the proper place for the support; it should come where a man's suspenders come, midway between the point of the shoulder and the neck. Mrs. F. defended her position, and assured her opponent that if she would call and be measured, she would make her a full suit of the garments, that she might try them for herself.

A PROTECTOR FOR ALL THE OTHER THINGS.

Mrs. F. then hastily put a violet dress, with an elaborately-trimmed skirt on one of the dolls, saying that the dress had nothing to do with the invention she desired to exhibit, but was needed to make something else plain. She then put upon the doll what appeared to be an ordinary water-proof cloak, its only novelty being that it was cut in one piece from the point of the hood to the bottom. She presented the model as a young lady desiring to go out in a severe storm, in muddy streets, in wet grass, or by the sea-shore, wearing her ordinary costume, and in a twinkling an appendage to the cloak, which Mrs. F. called a "protector," was applied, and she declared her young lady ready even to ford a river without wetting or soiling her skirts. This announcement caused no little excitement in the audience, for female reformers know what it is to endure draggled skirts, and a nearer view was desired. Asking that the doors might be guarded, to prevent the ingress of the unauthorized, Mrs. F. stepped aside for a moment, and reappeared dressed in a similar garment. It looked like a neat walking suit of dark grey, with a ruffle on the skirt, and a cape or loose waist, cut double-breasted, the lappels turned back and faced with black silk, and with two rows of buttons down the front. She said that the day before she was out for two hours in a first-class shower in this suit, and came in as dry as when she went out, having worn under it a white ruffled skirt and a silk dress with eight ruffles. She then proceeded to show in the skirt of this garment, what was before unnoticed, eight pockets, two of which were large enough each to contain, she said, a dress or a week's supply of underclothing, and the others for handkerchief, tickets, watch, card-case, &c. The "protector" of this skirt was of rubber cloth, cut so as to be easily adjusted, and to fit gracefully. The outside, the exhibitor explained, could be made of silk as a walking dress, of the rubber-cloth, or indeed, of any desired material.

CULMINATING ENTHUSIASM.

Dr. S. B. next exhibited some garments of her own, but one lady protested, saying: "We have seen it all; why should we go over the alphabet again?" intimating her opinion that Mrs. F. had met the needs of women so thoroughly that nothing could be added. Mrs. J. W. H. was enthusiastic in her praise of the articles, declaring that they were a fortune to any woman, and that they would, when introduced, do more to reform popular ideas of dress than any other agency, for they were practical, and in good taste. In taking her leave she said that hereafter the place where these things were first shown should, instead of being called Freeman Place Chapel, be named Free Woman's Chapel.

During the session so many ladies came in late that Mrs. F. was obliged to go through with her exhibition four times, in answer to the demands of those who had heard of her garments from others. The last time, the crowd had grown so large and so eager that she was compelled to get upon the top of the pulpit, that all might see what she was exhibiting, the President declaring, as she did so, that it was never more worthily filled. Before adjourning, the club voted their unanimous and hearty thanks to Mrs. F. for her kindness in adding to the interest of the exhibition, the President declaring, as she put the motion, that but for her it would have been a failure—with her, it was a perfect success.

SHOOTING AFFRAY ON ELEVENTH AVENUE.

A brawl occurred, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in front of the liquor store of Peter McKenna, No. 438 Eleventh avenue, which resulted in the shooting of two men. It appears that a raffle for a silver watch, organized for the benefit of a cartman who had been unfortunate in business, having lost three horses by death, occurred at the liquor store in question. Everything passed off quietly, and the party broke up at about 12:30 o'clock in the morning. At this time a dispute occurred between Patrick McCabe, a blacksmith, aged thirty-seven, residing at No. 454 West Thirty-second street, and Patrick Pryor, a young man whose residence is not known to the public. McCabe is a very tall, powerfully-built man, while Pryor is a slim, small man. McKenna, the proprietor of the liquor store put a stop to the quarrel in his place and told the men that if they wanted to fight they must go outside. The disputants adjourned to the sidewalk in front of the store and there the quarrel was renewed. McCabe struck Pryor in the face with his fist, and as the latter was endeavoring to retaliate, James McCabe, a brother of Patrick, struck him across the forehead with an iron bar, cutting him severely. Pryor ran out into the middle of the street and drew a revolver. Michael Dougherty, aged twenty-four, of No. 552 West Thirty-seventh street, who had witnessed the fracas, sprang between the combatants to prevent any further violence, but, unfortunately, Pryor mistook his intentions and believing that Dougherty meant to assault him fired upon him as he approached. Dougherty was shot in the left breast, just below the nipple, and fell to the ground. As Patrick McCabe went toward him Pryor fired again, wounding him in the left leg. Pryor then fled and made his escape. Dougherty and McCabe were carried to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, where they were attended by Dr. Osborn, and subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital. Dougherty is considered to be in a critical condition, but McCabe left the hospital yesterday afternoon. Capt. McDonnell, of the Twentieth Precinct, is making every effort to discover the whereabouts of Pryor.

COMMITTING ONE CRIME TO HIDE ANOTHER.

James Brady, of No. 111 Seventh avenue, and George Roulett, of No. 220 West Thirty-second street, were committed by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, in $3,000 bail for trial. The complainant was Mrs. Maggie McAdam, of No. 140 West Nineteenth street, who stated that some two months ago, when passing home through Twenty-seventh street, the two prisoners and five others, whom she did not know, accosted her and dragging her into a hallway, outrageously assaulted her. To her husband, David McAdam, who states he returned from sea only two weeks since, she first mentioned the occurrence. He at once set about having the guilty parties arrested. They heard of his determination, he claims, and on Saturday night he was set upon by Brady and three companions and robbed of $10 and his watch, in addition to being kicked and beaten badly. Brady and Roulett were shortly after arrested. Mrs. McAdam fully identified them as two of her assailants, and her husband fully identified Brady as one of the gang who robbed him on Saturday night. Brady was held in $3,000 bail on the complaint of Mrs. McAdam and $1,500 on complaint of Mr. McAdam. Roulett was held in $3,000 bail. No other arrests have been made for either offence.

A WOMAN SERIOUSLY BEATEN.

On Saturday evening last Margaret Watson, aged forty, residing at No. 219 West Twenty-eighth street, became engaged in a quarrel with Michael Burns, who lives in the same house. A fight ensued, during which Burns knocked Mrs. Watson down and kicked her about the body in a most brutal manner, inflicting serious internal injuries. Mrs. Watson was taken into her apartments and was attended by Dr. Doane, but as her condition grew precarious she was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Burns was arrested and is locked up to await the result of the woman's injuries.

THREE PERSONS BITTEN BY A DOG.

Yesterday morning a child of Mr. Henry Kinkel, of No. 12 Tillary street, Brooklyn, aged three years, was seriously injured by being bitten by a dog owned by Mr. John Bene, of Fulton street. Mr. Bene and Mr. Kinkel, who were both quite convenient to the child when the dog attacked it, were also bitten while rescuing the child. The wounds were immediately dressed by Dr. Varona, and the dog was subsequently killed by Officer Chambers.

BOLD SUBURBAN BURGLARY

CAPTURE OF THE THIEVES AND RECOVERY OF PART OF THE PROPERTY.

Between 1 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst. the residence of Mr. Edward Ridley, the well-known Grand street dry-goods dealer, situated at Gravesend, Long Island, was entered and robbed by burglars. Mr. Ridley resides in a villa, beautifully situated on the main road, near the Prospect Park Fair Grounds. It is surrounded by grounds, comprising twenty-three acres. The burglars gained access to the house through a window of the dining-room, which is on the ground floor. They first tried one of the library windows, but did not succeed in unfastening the spring latch. With the sharp point of a "jimmy" they then broke a piece out of the lower corner of one of the panes of plate glass in the dining-room window, making a hole through which one of the thieves thrust a finger and slipped back the catch. The window was then opened and free access was gained to the house. There had been quite a gathering of friends at Mr. Ridley's house on the night in question, and the guests did not leave until nearly midnight. Mr. Ridley did not retire until after 1 o'clock, and, although it is evident that he was awake when the burglars entered, their movements were so stealthy that no person in the house had any knowledge of their presence. The burglars, after gaining access to the premises in the manner described above, ascended to the second floor, where the sleeping apartments are situated, and ransacked several of the rooms thoroughly. They gathered a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Ridley, several articles of jewelry that they found lying about, and a quantity of silver-plated ware. They searched the parlors on the ground floor, and attempted to force open a handsome inlaid cabinet, but in this they failed, and left the "jimmy" with which the attempt was made lying on the parlor floor. The burglars took their departure with about $1,500 worth of property. The robbery was not discovered until Mr. Ridley rose and went down stairs about 4 o'clock in the morning, his usual hour for rising. In the meantime, however, the burglars had started for this City, walking all the way to Brooklyn. When in the neighborhood of Prospect Park their appearance attracted the attention of a policeman attached to the Eighth Precinct, Brooklyn, who ordered them to halt. The burglars, four in number, separated and ran off in different directions, the policeman firing one shot after them. One of the men threw away a coat which he was carrying, and in which was wrapped the plated ware stolen from Mr. Ridley, and this property was found by the policeman, and is now in possession of the Captain of the Eighth Precinct.

Mr. Ridley had suffered twice before from the depredations of thieves, and his experience with the police authorities of Brooklyn on those occasions was not such as to convince him of their skill or integrity, so when he came to this City on the Monday following the robbery he reported his loss to Capt. John J. Ward, of the Tenth Precinct, in whose district his store is situated, and requested the Captain to detail Detective Holley Lyon, of his command, to work up the robbery. Lyon procured the assistance of Detective Richard King, formerly of the Tenth Precinct, but now attached to the Central Office, and these two skilled and experienced officers started in search of the thieves. They met with no success until Saturday, when they came across Thomas Godfrey, alias Johnny Green, a noted house-breaker, whom they knew to have been engaged in just such "jobs" as the burglary at Mr. Ridley's house. They saw him coming out of a cellar in Elizabeth street, near Canal, which is a resort for thieves. They arrested him and took him to the Eldridge Street Police Station, where he was locked up. The officers then started in search of Godfrey's companions, and in less than two hours had captured Thomas Adgerley, alias "Whitey Bob," John Jones, alias "Cockney Jack," and Wm. Reed, whom they arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary with Godfrey. The latter, seeing that the officers were on the right tack, voluntarily confessed that he and the three others arrested were the men who had committed the burglary, and promised to aid the officers in recovering the property stolen on that occasion. He made a clean breast of the whole affair, and told the officers the manner in which the burglary was effected, the principal details of which are given above. He further stated that after leaving the house, and when they had walked down to the vicinity of Prospect Park they were overhauled by the policeman, who fired on them. They scattered and ran in different directions. "Whitey Bob," who had the plated-ware, threw the bundle away and fled. Jones, who was carrying a bundle containing five silk dresses, a velvet sacque, and other articles of wearing apparel, secreted the parcel under a quantity of hay in a barn. He (Godfrey) took refuge in an old shed in Prospect Park, where he secreted several articles of jewelry and a soft felt hat belonging to Mr. Ridley. He remained in the shed until 10 o'clock, when he made the best of his way to this City. On Thursday night following the party returned to the barn where the bundle containing Mrs. Ridley's wearing apparel had been secreted, and found them there and brought them to New-York, where they sold them to Mrs. Mary Connolly, a sister of "Reddy the Blacksmith," who keeps a grocery store in the Fourth Ward, receiving $30 for what was worth several hundred dollars. On receiving this information the officers procured a search warrant and proceeded to Mrs. Connolly's store. A thorough search failed to discover the property, which the woman asserted had not been sold to her.

Yesterday morning, Godfrey having signified his willingness to guide the officers to the shed where he had taken refuge and concealed the property he had in his possession at that time, he was taken from his cell at the station-house and proceeded with the officers to the main road skirting Prospect Park. After scaling a picket fence Godfrey guided the detectives to an old dilapidated shed, which had evidently not been used for years. Crawling into the shed through an aperture where some of the boards had been torn away, Godfrey placed his hand in the space between one of the beams and the roof and drew forth a pair of gold sleeve-buttons and a coral necklace. From another such space he brought forth a gray felt hat belonging to Mr. Ridley; out of the soft clay forming the floor of the hut he dug a silver napkin ring. These articles were taken possession of by the detectives, and the party then proceeded to the residence of Mr. Ridley, at Gravesend, Long Island, where the property was identified. Godfrey showed the officers the manner in which the house had been entered, and relatad the details of the burglary to Mr. and Mrs. Ridley. The party then returned to the City, and Godfrey was locked up in the cell at the Eldridge street Police Station. The prisoners will be held for several days to secure their identification if possible by several persons who met them on the road after they had left Mr. Ridley's house. It is believed by the officers that the prisoners were the party who, about a month ago, broke into and robbed the bonded warehouse No. 8 Washington street. They hired a room in an adjoining tenement-house, and cut through the wall into the warehouse, where they forced open a number of cases, and carried off forty pieces of farmers' satin, valued at $800. Godfrey was concerned in the robbing of a number of residences in Westchester County and New-Jersey in 1870. He was indicted for entering and robbing the residences of Col. Vermilye and Mr. Andrews, at Englewood, N. J.; Capt. Grote and Mr. Richard M. Hoe, at Tarrytown, and that of Judge Jones, at Newburg, N. Y.; but for lack of evidence the prosecution was compelled to abandon the cases. His companions are also known as burglars and house thieves.

This last was the third time that the residence of Mr. Ridley has been robbed. In October, 1873, the colored coachman and his wife, in the employ of the family, disappeared, taking with them about $1,000 worth of property. On the morning of the 2d or 3d of January last, the house was entered by burglars, and all the silver-ware, a large quantity of wearing apparel, damask curtains, valued in all at $3,000, were carried off. This robbery was reported to the Police authorities of Brooklyn, who advised Mr. Ridley to keep perfect silence in relation to the matter, and they would do all in their power to recover the property. He took their advice, but the thieves were not arrested, nor has he seen any of his property since. When the third robbery occurred, he determined to place the matter in the hands of men in whom he had confidence, and the result is given above,

ACCIDENT ON THE EAST RIVER.

About six o'clock last evening, as the Roosevelt street ferry-boat Montana was leaving her slip on the Brooklyn side, three boys from New-York named Michael Carroll, Samuel Lever and John Ward, who were rowing in a small boat, went directly in front of the Montana, and before the pilot could stop her they were run down and their boat upset. The boys were, however, at once rescued by the deck hands of the ferry-boat without sustaining any injury beyond an involuntary bath.

FOUND DROWNED.

At 6 A. M., yesterday, the remains of an unknown man were found floating in the East River, at the foot of Forty-fourth street, and were taken to the Morgue for identification.... The naked body of a young man was found, yesterday, floating in the Harlem River at Port Morris. The deceased appeared to be about seventeen years of age and 5 feet 5 inches in height.... The remains of an unknown person was picked up, yesterday, at the foot of Eighty-eighth street, North River. The body was so much decomposed that the sex of the deceased could not be determined. It was removed to the Morgue for inquest.... The bodies of two men were found at Bay Ridge yesterday. One wore dark pants, gray drawers, calfskin boots, and Arctic overshoes. The other had black pants, white shirt, white knit undershirt, white knit drawers, and calfskin boots. It had been in the water about three months. On his left arm were a picture of the Crucifixion, the Virgin Mary, and a woman dressed in the American flag. On the right arm were the American flag and an eagle.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be a sailor, was found yesterday floating in the water at Baretto Point, on the Sound.

SUNDAY IN CENTRAL PARK.

Seldom has Central Park been so crowded as yesterday. The exceptionally fine weather that prevailed made everybody feel a longing to stroll through it. Judging from the vast concourse of people promenading along the Mall, rambling through the mazy lanes and by-paths, sailing on the lake, crowding the bridges, arbors, casinos, and menagerie, one would be constrained to believe that everybody who could had paid the Park a visit during the day. The children especially were there in great force. One was in danger every minute of treading on some tiny little creature who ran out suddenly from behind some rock, or who, toddling along, became entangled in the crowd. The youngsters enjoyed themselves immensely, and their gleeful shouts and ringing laughter filled the whole place with joyous sound. A pleasant breeze, which lasted all day, made exercise agreeable, and the young people did not tire of romps and games, nor their elders of walking. Everybody was pleased, and impressed by the surrounding loveliness. Judging by the smiling faces one saw, it was evident that the happy people were so much in the majority, that the unhappy ones—if there were any such—for a time had to forget their troubles and vexations. The ring of hobby-horses, on which the young people are treated to a ride for ten cents, were busily employed all day, and their riders liked the sport as much, and were quite as enthusiastic as was ever any jockey who rode a favorite horse on a race-course. The swings, too, were in constant use, and, in short, there was no privilege accorded to boys and girls on Sunday in the Park of which they did not avail themselves. There was such a crush of people on the Mall that locomotion was somewhat uncomfortable, and a quiet and secluded spot in the Ramble, or, indeed, anywhere, could not be found untenanted. The lake was covered with boats, and the boatmen must have reaped a rich harvest. It was at the menagerie, however, that the crowd was the thickest, the wild beasts, monkeys, and birds being to the masses the greatest objects of interest which the Park presents. A continuous stream of sight-seers also visited the tower all day, and thousands of carriages and light wagons were driven along the roadways around the Park or out into and back from the country beyond. Never did the City's great garden appear to better advantage and so well repay its visitors.

HOW SOME OF OUR GERMAN CITIZENS SPENT THE DAY.

The dramatic societies Harmonie Allemania and Silesia were jointly engaged last night, at the Turn Hall, in a musical and dramatic entertainment, which was numerously attended. At Jones' Wood Colosseum, before a large attendance, the Ninth Regiment gave a concert in the afternoon. The Harmonia Vocal Society and the Social Maennerchor went jointly on a steamboat excursion up the Hudson River. Company I of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Schneider, went on an excursion to the Fishing Banks, and caught fish enough to feast upon for the week. The Harmonia Lodge of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows, with the members' families, embarked on board of a steamer and barge, with which they proceeded up the Hudson to Excelsior Park, where a landing was made. The Mozart Verein, an old German vocal and musical association, spent a pleasant day at the Harlem Park. The German Veteran Vocal Society and the German Machinists' Association made a joint excursion to College Point, and spent the day in rest and recreation.

SUIT AGAINST BROKERS.

NEARLY HALF A MILLION DOLLARS DEMANDED.

Dr. S. H. Melvin, of Springfield, Ill., instituted a suit in the Superior Court of Cook County, that State, on the 6th inst., against Martin Rose & Co., London, Eng.; Morton, Bliss & Co., Andrew Carnagie, and W. H. Osborn, of New-York. His bill of complaint is voluminous. The Springfield *Journal* gives the following synopsis of it: It recites the fact that the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company entered into contract with the Morgan Improvement Company in May, 1870, for the construction of the Gilman Road, and agreed to deliver to the Morgan Company bonds to the amount of $2,000,000, secured by a first mortgage on its railroad and appurtenances: and that in September, 1870, he became an owner of one-tenth of the stock of said Morgan Company. The aforesaid mortgage bonds were duly issued in accordance with the contract, and subsequently "a traffic contract" was entered into by and between the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield; Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and the Illinois Central Railroad Companies for an interchange of business—the two latter companies agreeing to set aside fifteen per cent. of the gross earnings derived from the Gilman line, and annually, with said fifteen per cent., purchase at not less than par, the bonds of said Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company. This agreement was indorsed upon the bonds and added materially to their market value. After the completion of the Gilman Road the officers of the Morgan Company expressed a desire to place the bonds "where they would do the most good." About that time one Andrew Carnagie, of New-York, who also owned one-tenth of the Morgan stock, very modestly expressed the opinion that, in the placing of such securities, "he would be the right man in the right place." The bonds were accordingly turned over to him in the Fall of 1871, with instructions to dispose of them to the best advantage of all concerned. The bill further charges, on information and belief, that subsequently said Carnagie entered into a secret and fraudulent contract with the house of Morton, Bliss & Co., and through its members with Morton, Rose & Co., of London, England, the two houses being composed mainly of the same parties; by which the London house was to have the refusal of said bonds for a certain time at eighty cents, currency, payable in New-York, provided a fair division of the profits growing out of the transaction was made between the two banking-houses, W. H. Osborne and Mr. Carnagie. The said Osborne, "Grand Sachem" of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, claimed his share for having secured the guarantee of his company on the bonds, and agreeing to use his great influence abroad in obtaining a large price for the bonds. In pursuance of their plans, the syndicate, through Morton Rose & Co., offered the bonds upon the market in London, and obtained ninety-two per cent. coin for them. Mr. Carnagie then reported sale at eighty cents currency, and settled with the Morgan Company on that basis. The difference between the amount paid to the Morgan Company and the amount received by the syndicate, reduced to currency value, being $434,469 04. The sum realized for the bonds not being known to the officers or stockholders of the Morgan Company, they accepted the eighty per cent. currency, and were happy. Subsequently the complainant discovered the above facts—or what he believes to be facts—and reported them to the Morgan Company, but it declined to take any action as a company. He, therefore, in asserting his rights as a stockholder, brings this action in behalf of himself and all other stockholders (except Carnagie) who desire to join him in it.

PROBABLE WIFE MURDER.

Coroner Woltman, yesterday, took the ante-mortem deposition of Mrs. Margaret Trainor, who is lying dangerously ill at her residence, No. 140 Sullivan street, from the effects of a brutal beating received at the hands of her husband, Frank Trainor. From the statement of the woman it appears that on Saturday evening, the 6th inst., Trainor came home from work partially intoxicated and at once commenced an assault upon his wife, who states that she was sitting sewing in a chair. Trainor picked up a chair and struck his wife across the back with it. He followed up the assault by striking her repeatedly with portions of the chair about the head and body, and chased her down stairs into the street. From the effects of this brutal beating the woman has been confined to her bed, and Drs. Cook and Dowling, who are in attendance upon her, are of the opinion that she is fatally injured. Trainor was arrested, and Coroner Woltman committed him to await the result of his wife's injuries.

THE COST OF A BED IN A PUBLIC SQUARE.

James O'Toole, of No. 68 Sullivan street, made his bed on a bench in Washington Square on Saturday night. He awoke about 3 o'clock in the morning, and found three rascals searching his pockets. He gave an alarm, and one of them, named Patrick McDonald, was captured. The other two escaped, and took with them $9 50 of O'Toole's money. McDonald was committed in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, of Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. He says he was only trying to rouse O'Toole from his slumbers. He must have considered his victim's pocket his most sensitive part, and an attack in that quarter the surest and speediest way of bringing him to wakefulness.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Congressman Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge D. D. Colton, of California, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Capt. Hamilton Perry, of the steam-ship Adriatic, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Kennedy, of the steam-ship City of Chester, is at the New-York Hotel.

G. A. Thomson, United States Consul at Stettin, is at the Sturtevant House.

Marquis De Chambrun, of Washington, and Prof. M. B. Anderson, of Rochester University, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Capt. Greenfield, of the British Army, is at the Hoffman House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

James Kelly, aged thirty-nine, of No. 513 East Fifteenth street, while intoxicated fell in front of his residence yesterday, and cut his head severely.

Henry Peck, aged six years, of No. 168 East Ninety-second street, fell in the East River at the foot of Ninety-second street, and was rescued by Officer McGuire, of the Twenty-third Precinct.

Peter Johnson, aged forty-four, of No. 12 Roosevelt street, fell overboard yesterday at Pier No. 8, North River, and was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Maloney, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Yesterday afternoon Guiseppe Ratties, aged fifteen, of No. 59 Crosby street, while playing ball in the street near his residence, was stabbed in the left arm by Frank Chollorouzo, aged twelve years, who was arrested.

James McKeown and Otto White, aged respectively eight and nine years, were held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a horse and wagon, valued at $1,500, from Daniel Mahony, of No. 121 Ninth avenue. The boys said that they only jumped into the wagon to have a free ride, seeing that there was no person in charge of it. The hosse is a valuable trotter.

Mr. A. B. Farrington, of No. 224 West Twenty-ninth street, charges that he was attacked in Twenty-ninth street on his way home, about 3 A. M. yesterday, by a colored man named John H. Polhemus, who robbed him of a gold watch worth $100. Mr. Farrington pursued the thief and captured him, with the assistance of an officer. Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, held Polhemus in $1,500 bail for trial.

BROOKLYN.

Edward Malin was arrested last evening on a charge of robbing Joseph Law, a driver on the Franklin avenue cars, of his money-box, which contained $2 25.

Ellis Douglas, of No. 595 Baltic street, was arrested on the complaint of Luxina Van Horn, who charges him with striking her on the head with a stone, and inflicting a severe injury.

Henry Logan, residing at No. 646 Pacific street, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Morse on the complaint of his wife, who charges him with abandonment and leaving her without adequate means of support.

James F. Kanergaren, a saloon-keeper residing at No. 436 Van Brunt street, and Stephen Kelly, a liquor dealer doing business at No. 37 Atlantic street, were arrested yesterday morning for a violation of the Excise law by selling liquor after 12 o'clock.

Officer Babcock brought six horse-railroad punches to the Ninth Precinct yesterday, the same as those on the Atlantic Avenue Railroad, which were found by his son in a vacant lot near Hancock and Yates avenues. The punches are numbered, 20, 751, 386, 650, 741, 1,337. Thirty of these punches were stolen from the company last August.

Cornelius McGuire, residing at No. 209 Prospect street, was arrested yesterday morning for stabbing Michael O'Rorke, of No. 11 Jackson's court, and Patrick Garvey, residing at No. 130 Portland avenue. O'Rorke was wounded in the head and left shoulder, and Garvey was stabbed in the thigh, but the injuries sustained are not serious.

LONG ISLAND.

On and after the 1st of July the Glen Cove Post Office will be a money-order office,

Mr. Justus Roe, of Patchogue, has been appointed Deputy Surveyor of the port of Port Jefferson, to reside at Patchogue.

The State Commissioners of Fisheries propose to experiment with young salmon from the Sacramento River in the waters of Long Island.

Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn administered the right of confirmation to a number of persons in Zion Church, at Little Neck, yesterday afternoon.

The travel to Rockaway yesterday was very heavy by both the Long Island and the South-side roads, every train on the latter especially, which runs down the beach as far as the Sea-side House, being crowded.

The Shelter Island Methodist Association are about to replace the present slender and rather shaky tower on Prospect Hill by a substantially-built observatory.

Mr. Nathaniel West, of Port Jefferson, while sitting in a chair in his residence, at noon yesterday, suddenly expired, as is supposed, from heart disease. He was apparently in his usual health up to the moment of his death.

There will be another special election in the village of Flushing to-day to determine whether there shall be an additional appropriation for the completion of the Union School building. The polls will be open from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M.

The asparagus crop on the island, this season is enormous. During two days of the past week upward of 18,000 bunches from Oyster Bay were shipped on the Long Island Railroad at the Locust Valley Depot alone, and almost equally large amounts were sent to the City from other points on the road. The shipments by steamer were also very large.

Mr. Stephen Sullivan, of Port Jefferson, was, on Saturday, engaged in removing a small building at Setauket, when the land under it commenced sliding, it being constructed on a sand-bank, and before he could extricate himself the building tumbled upon him, breaking several of his ribs and otherwise injuring him so severely as to endanger his life.

It was stated at a recent meeting of the South End Reform Association, Newtown, by Mr. Fred. Strobel, that property which he caused to be placed on the assessment roll of the town two years ago had mysteriously disappeared altogether from the Assessor's books, and consequently would escape taxation. Measures are to be taken to ascertain who has been tampering with the records.

STATEN ISLAND.

The children attached to the Sabbath-school of St. Andrew's Church, at Richmond Village, will have their annual festival on Wednesday next in the County Court house.

Mrs. Mary Blakeley, aged ninety-nine years, died at the Old Ladies' Home, at the Seamen's Retreat, Stapleton, on Wednesday last. Mrs. Blakeley had been in the Home since its organization, in 1853.

Yesterday afternoon a small sail-boat was capsized in the bay off Staten Island, the occupants, one man and two women, were rescued from drowning by a passing tug-boat and taken ashore at Stapleton.

NEW-JERSEY.

A ladies' fair held last week at the Church of the Holy Communion, in South Orange, realized $2,000.

The net profits of the Bazaar of the Nations, held at Newark, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, were something over $5,000.

The fourth anniversary of the Congregational Sunday-school, in Montclair, was celebrated last evening, at the Congregational Church, and the exercises proved highly interesting.

A new reservoir is being built by the Morristown Aqueduct Company, on a tract of land on the Mendham road, known as Jones' farm. The reservoir will cover nearly an acre of ground, and will have a capacity of between 80,000 and 90,000 barrels.

Articles of incorporation of the People's Freight Railway Company have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton. The proposed road is to be constructed from the township of Linden, in Union county, or Woodbridge, in Middlesex County, to a point on the Delaware River, either in the townships of Kingston or Delaware, in Hunterdon County.

A DECIDED LIKING FOR THE LAW.

The London papers report the following amusing case: At Bow Street Police Court, a German named Jacobs, describing himself as a jeweler, applied to Mr. Flowers, the magistrate, for warrants against an Inspector and a Police constable for conspiracy. He alleged that the night before he had been unlawfully dragged by a constable to the Bow Street Police Station, and that there twelve shillings had been forced from him under threats of imprisonment. He then produced several Acts of Parliament from his pocket and began reading them. Mr. Flowers said he need not take that trouble just then for he would send for the inspector and hear what he had to say. Inspector Faynett said he was at Bow Street Station on Thursday night when Jacobs, another man, and a constable came in. Jacobs immediately began to read Acts of Parliament to the Inspector at the station, but he was stopped, and after some questioning these facts were arrived at: Jacobs had bought some waistcoats for twelve shillings, which he had not paid. On being asked for the money, he had pursued his usual plan and began to read acts of Parliament, but the man who had sold the waistcoats not liking this style of payment, called in a policeman, who advised them to go to the station and settle it there. The Inspector told them it was no case for him to interfere in, but he should think that either the waistcoats or the money should be given to the man to whom they originally belonged. No threats were made of imprisonment if the money was not paid. Jacobs took the advice of the inspector and paid the money. The next morning he came to the station, and wanted to serve a writ upon the Inspector. A solicitor who was in court informed Mr. Flowers that the amateur lawyer, although a foreigner, was so fond of English law that he was always setting it in motion, carrying twenty or thirty writs about with him, and reading Acts of Parliament to everybody. Here Jacobs became very much excited, and said he did not know what these gentlemen wanted, but if the magistrate did not do his duty he should apply for writs, and proceed against him under various acts of Parliament. Mr. Flowers told him he did not believe a word of his complaint, and Mr. Jacobs was then removed from the court by the usher, to whom he protested, the reporter says, in a forcible manner.

THE CASE OF PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

This well-known case having been made the subject of some discussion last Wednesday in the Senate, the following remarks were made by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont:

"Here, then, you have a firm of people whose wrongs are to be redressed by this bill, who have been made the innocent victims of a cruel and illegal tyranny, who hold out to the United States, and swear to it, one paper which affirms that the cost of that article of tin was £531 11s., while they receive and post in the same book of invoices, so that the two are brought side by side, another invoice, which is the true one, stating that the cost of that article was £548 13s. In 171 boxes of tin the cause of virtue and good morals, and public revenue, and the progress of society, require the virtuous citizen to declare, for the purpose of taxation, that the cost is one sum, and for the purpose of his private gain, to have the truth, that the cost is a greater sum by £17, and to swear to the false invoice as the true one. That is what the honorable Senator from Ohio evidently considers to be a virtuous example for a good citizen, who intends to promote the welfare of trade and honesty toward his brother importers, and good morals in society everywhere to set.

Mr. Sherman—Perhaps my friend, having the paper before him, will answer the only question I care about. Having made a statement on this subject, I want to know whether I am right or not. The paper that I have here gives the Custom-house value of each invoice stated in its place. I have a printed copy of the same list, as I am informed. I will ask the Senator whether, on the average, the Custom-house value on each invoice is not less than one-third of $5,000?

Mr. Edmunds—I will answer the Senator, although it is a subject that I have not examined in that point of view; but I can give him the substance of my answer.

Mr. Sherman—I only ask generally.

Mr. Edmunds—I can give him the substance of my answer, and it is certainly perfectly pertinent, by an illustration. I remember there was once tried in my county on an indictment by a grand jury—the Senator begins to smile; he imagines the answer will be in his favor, but he is mistaken. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sherman—I have no doubt the answer will be very funny, but I should like to have a direct answer to the question.

Mr. Edmunds—A man who had previously borne a very good reputation in a community where I once practiced law, happened to be suspected by some informer, some Jayne or other, of committing forgery. He was indicted, and he was brought to trial before a traverse jury of twelve good men, his peers, and the evidence proved that there had been an instance or two of that kind in the course of the man's recent life. He had always been a good fellow before, but the temptation overtook him of undertaking to carry on a larger business than his neighbors. It needed capital to do it, and as he had not the recent patent contrivance of having the Government issue as much as he wanted, he accordingly got it out of bank by forging his neighbor's signature. It was rather a hard case to get over. The counsel for the respondent, like my good friend here, addressed the jury in this way: "Gentlemen of the jury, it may be true that in this particular instance this man has committeed these two acts of forgery; but, gentlemen of the jury, I want you to take into consideration the whole course of his career, and tell me if, on an average, he has not been as honest as anybody." [Laughter.]

The jury did not take that view of it. I dare say in this case they may. Here being a case of admitted false invoices running to the number of forty or fifty; I do not know how many; I do not know how many more there may be; there being no excuse that ever I heard of for such a state of things—the honorable Senator would no more be a party to such a thing as that than he would cut off ten thousand heads if he had them—when these facts are brought to the knowledge of the Senate of the United States, not for the purpose of pursuing this firm, I beg them to understand; but when their wrongs are brought forward as the cause for legislation, we are compelled to look into them, and the honorable Senator turns you off and says, "after all it is a question of general average. How are you to foot this thing up?"

Mr. Sherman—If my friend will allow me, still he has not answered the question. I am not the defender of Phelps, Dodge & Co. They are not my constituents, nor have I anything to do with them. A question arose between the Senator from New-York and myself, and I say now the penalty recommended by Mr. Stewart is exceeded in amount in this particular case, taking this particular case that is used by the Senator from New-York as an illustration; that in each case the penalty provided in this bill exceeds that proposed by Mr. Stewart. That is the point I want to get at. Take each of these offences of which Phelps, Dodge & Co. are said to be guilty; I know nothing about them; and I, say the penalty under this bill exceeds that suggested by Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Edmunds—Even as dull as I am I understand the Senator very well, if he will pardon me, and if he will have patience I will come to him, although that affair is not my quarrel, but that of a Senator from a State almost as large as Ohio; I do not know but larger; I do not know how that is between the two honorable Senators; but I will speak of it, if I am not taking too much of the time of the Senator from New-York, in a minute.

The Senator says he is not the defender of Phelps, Dodge & Co. I beg to know if I am mistaken in the supposition that I have entertained that this bill was being pushed here on account of the wrongs that had been committed by the Government of the United States or its agents against this very firm in respect of these transactions among others? Will anybody say that it has not been? I should not have dragged the name of any private citizen into this discussion, however guilty he might be. The tribunals of his country, if he had found it convenient to submit himself to them, would have been able to ascertain whether he was guilty or not, and I should have been the last man I hope, or among the last, who would ever have referred to the guilt or innocence of anybody who might be suspected or charged with crime in a place where he could not have the opportunity to answer or be tried. But these parties not being in court, having got out of court in a way that we all understand, right or wrong, when it is said they are virtuous, and that the law as it stands has been made an instrument of tyranny and oppression in defrauding innocent citizens of their just and constitutional and business rights, then I am forced to see what the truth really is.

It does not do, therefore, for the Senator to say that the matter of Phelps, Dodge & Co has nothing to do with this business and he is not their defender. He is promoting this bill upon the ground that the law as it stands has been made the instrument of tyranny against these men; that it has been the engine of oppression, not because the law as it stands was right and had been violated by the acts of Jayne and the Secretary of the Treasury and the District Attorney. Nobody contends that they went one step beyond the law; but he says that the law has undertaken to interfere with the business of innocent and virtuous citizens who have not been guilty of any violation of it, unless it may be a technical one which is pressed to their disadvantage. Therefore I say I am forced to point to the moral of what was so well said by the Senator from New-York, and to ask your attention to the undisputed fact, sad as it is, that in the books of this company, side by side, systematically placed there, are found invoices of this great article of trade, the difference of shade in the price of which enables a great house to command the trade of the country and destroy that of their competitors; *not one instance, not ten, not twenty, but a hundred, where there is this continuous falsehood from day to day deliberately entered, the truth upon one side and the falsehood upon the other; the false invoice every time presented and sworn to at the Department, and the true one every time placed by the copy of the false one in the books of this firm, in order that their private transactions might be guided by it.*

If that is the virtue that the Senator defends, it is not mine. If that is the public prosperity which he wishes to promote, it is not a prosperity in which I wish to share. I know it is not that in which the Senator wishes to share; but he has been carried away, as we are all sometimes carried away on the wind of a clamor, and in order to overcome clamor he destroys the fundamental foundations upon which Alexander Hamilton and the fathers of the Republic placed the law in order to protect innocence and to punish vice.

[Advertisement.]

A faded beauty attempts to overcome the ravages of time by enameling her face. The manufacturer of cassimere hats seeks to hide the imperfections of his work by the use of soapstone powder. But the first rain-storm exposes the trick, and renders the hat spotted and offensive to the sight. KNOX objects to enameling, and has imported a large supply of English hat-bodies, and has introduced his Summer styles of gentlemen's HATS, sold exclusively at his stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, free from the fatal defect above pointed out. Don't fail to buy your hats from KNOX.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Jefferson Davis, Edgar Holliday, Mrs. Holliday, infant, and nurse, Mrs. Francis E. Fairchild, Aquelino Ordonez, Col. Berton, Mrs. Berton, Miss Berton, Miss Virginia Benham, Mrs. Barnes, Miss H. Darling, Miss Mary Ann Turner, Richard Holt, Joseph Turner, J. Benham, Mrs. Benham, Charles Coomb, James Wightman, Mrs. Fanny Wightman, Mrs. Gen. T. B. Van Buren, Miss E. M. Buren, Master T. B. Buren, H. Barnard, H. Cargan, H. S. Van Buren, Capt. M. Streeter, J. R. A. Leonard, C. Schmitz, Geo. D. Boulton, W. Jamieson, H. Lord, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, A. Hemenway, H. P. Newbold, L. H. Levy, Master Levy, Chas. H. Hopkins, W. H. Jackson, Wilberforce Johnson, Samuel Martyn Johnson, H. J. Stephenson, Mrs. Stephenson, Dr. Cronyn, J. Cronyn, A. L. Lee, Mrs. Lee, Master A. H. Lee, Master V. Lee and two servants, S. C. Force, A. W. Morris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. T. P. Ferres, Miss Kate Kraft, Miss Louisa Morris, Miss E. Ellen Morris, Miss Blanche Ferres and nurse.

In steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—Mrs. W. J. Syms, G. W. Prescott, F. Harper and wife, Miss Mary Tobin, L. C. Madeira, Miss E. Alsop, G. Woodward, W. A. Nicholson, Miss Gray, Miss Mary Haggarty, Wm. Groombridge, A. E. Lawkins, J. F. McLean and wife, M. G. Parker, Mr. Clements, H. McHattie, J. M. Moorhead, S. B. Cooper, Mrs. Plunkett, Mr. Beamfair and son, Miss Harper, R. Pollard, W. Syms, J. Cadegan, Miss F. E. Foster, A. Nicholson, Alex. Rummill, J. H. Haggarty, Mr. and Mrs. Paterman, Miss Lear, S. J. Schneider, J. F. Conch, M. D., Miss Clements, John Cattle, H. Smith, D. Selkirk, J. Linder, Chas. Plunkett, Mr. Grote, Capt. Streeter, John Burgess, R. Syms, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Hughes, W. Gray and wife, T. S. Boote, Mrs. S. H. Thomas and two children, W. P. Jones, Jr., A. J. Greehey, Mr. Kinsella, Miss M. McPherson, E. B. Weare, F. Roberts, John Williams, Prof. Lawrence.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:32 | Moon sets...[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:47 | Gov. Island..9:36 | Hell Gate..10:59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, June 14.

ARRIVED

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool June 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. June 7, lat. 51 09, lon. 26 25, passed a ship-rigged steamer bound east; 8th, lat. 50 46, lon. 29 27, passed steam-ship Gaelic, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool June 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale; June 7, lat. 49 45, lon. 23 54, passed steam-ship Hecla, bound E.; 11th, lat. 42, lon. 57 50, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Cuba, Palmer, Vera Cruz June 3 and Havana 10th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexander & Sons.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool June 3 and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool June 3 and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Bark American Lloyds, (of Stockton,) Park, Antwerp April 23, and Cow Bay June 3, in ballast, to James E. Ward & Co. May 23, lat. 45, lon. 45, got among a great number of icebergs in a dense fog, and had some narrow escapes from colliding with several; found it impossible to keep clear of them, the fog being so thick; and was obliged to lay to under lower topsails severa days and drift among them: 25th, the fog cleared for a few miles, when we counted eighteen icebergs and found ourselves completely surrounded; passed one over three miles long and about 250 feet high; saw the last of the ice in lat. 42 50; was unable to obtain coal freight at Cape Breton.

Bark Nicola Angelo, (Ital.,) Scotto, Glasgow 45 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. June 10, lat. 36 35, lon. 74 14, spoke bark Rosalia, from Pensacola, for Queenstown.

Bark Lorenzo, (Norw.,) Hasselberg, Antwerp 45 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig James Davis, Partridge, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Adella Corson, Corson, Charleston 7 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Dickenson, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. H. Hurlbut, Griffing, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Breese, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. G. L. Bradley, (of Bucksport,) Smith, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to H. Fairchild—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Welcome, R. Beebe, Losier, Richmond, Me., 5 ds., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Annie Amsen, Matthewson, Bowdoinham 6 ds., with ice to Consumers' Ice Co.

Schr. Eurotas, Inman, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary Wescott, Gandy, Philadelphia.

Schr. Mattie B. Rulon, Rulon, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Lizzie Cochrane, Cochrane, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Portland, Conn.

SAILED—Ship Joven, Thomaz, for Oporto.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 14.—Arr. yesterday, steamers Martha Stevens, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; schrs. Harmonia, from Fall River; Wm. Tice, from Salem; Helen Perry, from New-York.

Arr. to-day, steamers Falcon, from Charleston; Elizabeth, from New-York; Florence Franklin, from Philadelphia.

Cld. yesterday, steamers America, for Savannah, Sea Gull, for Charleston; Josephine Thompson, for New-York; brig Alice Putnam, for Portland; schrs. Howard, for Boston; M. A. Folsom, for Boston; A. Denike, for Boston; Ann L. Lockwood, for Boston; J. M. Fitzpatrick, for New-York; Brandywine, for Delaware.

BOSTON, Mass., June 14.—Arr. 13th, steamer Hercules, from Philadelphia. Arr. 14th, barks Smyrniote, from Smyrna; Emmanuele, from Shields; brig Bismarck, from Glasgow. Schrs. Sargent S. Day, from Bermuda; Benjamin T. Crocker, from Savannah. Also arr. steamer John S. Hopkins, from Baltimore.

Spoken, June 6th, lat. 32 25, lon. 65 08, brig Morancy, from Boston for Humacoa.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 14.—Arr. schrs. Rosa Ephinger, from New-York; Burdett Hart, from do.; Emma Cosley, from do.; S. K. James, from Boston; Nellie, from Baltimore; W. E. Woodhull, from Rappahannock. Sld. bark Robert Boak, for London; schrs. M. M. Pote, for Portsmouth, N. H.; David V. Streaker, for Philadelphia; A. D. Henderson, for St. Johns N. B.; Lorine, for Wilmington, Del. Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York. Sld. steamers Georgia, for New-York; Ashland, for Philadelphia. Cld. bark Robert Boak, for London.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The Pacific Mail steamer Japan sailed at noon to-day for Yokohama and Hong Kong, with 15 cabin passengers, 218 steerage passengers, 540 tons of freight, and $420,000 treasure.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 14.—Arr. steamer Leo, from New-York.

Sld. schrs. Glynwood, for Prince Edwards Island; F. K. Shaw, for Bull River, S. C.; J. F. H. Langrall, for Baltimore; Kenduskeag, for Providence.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, June 14.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Silesia, Capt. Hebich, from New-York June 4, arr. to-day and sld. for Hamburg.

THE
GORHAM
PLATED WARE

Possesses all the elements of fine silver in solidity, beauty, finish, and extreme durability.

The basis of this ware is of the finest quality of Nickel. Upon this hard, ringing metal, is laid a heavy coating of pure silver.

The Gorham Electro-plated Ware is the best now manufactured, and those who are about to fit up their houses, in town or country, and desire to avoid the care of solid silver, will find it a most desirable and beautiful substitute.

The Gorham Company,
MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS.
ESTABLISHED 1831.

All of their Solid Silver Ware bears the "Sterling" stamp, and is absolutely guaranteed to be 925-1000 pure. Now offered at retail.

SALESROOMS OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 1 BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Having retired from business, take much pleasure in notifying their old friends and patrons that Messrs. BLACK, STARR & FROST will continue as their successors, at

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BLACK, STARR & FROST, and having the goodwill of the late firm of BALL, BLACK & CO., will continue the business as heretofore, at Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

ROBERT C. BLACK.
CORTLANDT M. STARR.
AARON W. FROST.

STORAGE.

Plate chests, valuables, &c., received on storage, as usual, at

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

BLACK, STARR & FROST,
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & CO.

KINDERGARTEN.
NOTICE.

MISS HAINES and MADEMOISELLE DE JANON are happy to announce that they have been so fortunate as to secure the services of MADAME KRIEGE and daughter to continue the experiment of a Kindergarten which they commenced two years ago in connection with their school for young ladies and children.

MADAME KRIEGE is the author of "The Child, an Elucidation of Froebel's Principles of Education," published by E. Steiger, New-York, and, with her daughter, was the pioneer of Kindergarten in Boston. The ladies of their training classes are now employed successfully in different parts of the country.

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DEPILATORY.—LADIES ANNOYED BY hair growing upon the brow, lips or face, should personally apply to Mme. JULIAN, No. 206 West 38th st. She removes the disfigurement instantaneously by an application not injurious to the skin, and no objectionable article used. Call from 11 to 4 daily.